ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 25th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK'S STEPS (No. 15 Shed), at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.
Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atchison	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4253	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Monle	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. † HYDASPES	4511	450	K. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELLA	F. Cossovich	4,333	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACIGUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	1,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,300 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCES DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every SUNDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
SHEPHERD & Co.

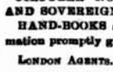
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 18, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above carry June. For freight and passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

THE S. S. "CHYEBASSA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 22, 1894. Agents.

NOTICES.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.
For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to
FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD.

AN EXPERIENCED CIVIL ENGINEER and ARCHITECT will Furnish Designs and Estimates for all Descriptions of Buildings, both Ecclesiastical and Lay, in any style of Architecture:
Apply to "A.A." care of this Office.

ESTATE OF COLONEL DAVID HENRY TRAIL, ROYAL ENGINEER (DECEASED).

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. EUSTACE FERRERS NICHOLSON, the Administrator in the Provinces of Bombay of the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1894.
LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

By EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.
S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.
For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 20-0, and Rs 50.
FLOWER SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs.5-8 and Rs 10.
All Collections, Packing and Carriage free to any part of India.
CHOICE BULBS.
Gladioli, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Achimenes, and many others.
See our CATALOGUE (Seasons 1893-94) for full Descriptions of all Seeds and Bulbs in Stock. By Post As 2-0.
PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS,
Cloth Rs. 5; Paper Cover, Rs. 3-8

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on OST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,503
" " 1885	"	993,127
" " 1887	"	998,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,362,054
1887	"	5,765,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	"	£3,151,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

BALLS, CRICKET—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 10	6 6
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	6 8	7 6
Eclipse composition.....each	2 2	2 8
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble do. do. each	6 8	7 6
Boys'..... each { from	1 8	1 10
to	2 4	2 10
BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	11 12	13 4
Do. do. B " .....each	9 8	10 12
Do. do. C " .....each	7 4	8 4
BATS, Boys'.....each { from	1 12	2 0
to	3 8	3 10
Do. Patent Exceller..... each	17 1	19 4
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane.....each	13 8	15 4
Do. Frowd's Driver .....each	19 1	21 8
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	11 14	13 4

FOOTBALL.
Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS— Nos.....	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash.....each	7 4	7 14	9 0
Credit .....each	8 4	8 14	10 2
RUGBY BALLS— Nos.....	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash.....each	6 12	7 8	8 10
Credit .....each	7 10	8 8	9 12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls.....		4 0	4 8
Shin Guards..... per pair { from		1 12	2 0
to		2 4	3 6
Spare Insides, best Vulcanized-Rubber— Nos.....	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash.....each	2 4	2 8	3 0
Credit .....each	2 10	2 14	3 6

TENNIS, BADMINTON, POLO.
GOLF. RACQUETS.
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING in INDIA to EQUAL the FRAGRANCE and AROMA of the CIGARETTES manufactured by the
NILE VALLEY CIGARETTE CO., CAIRO.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
"SPHINX".....per 100	7 8	"GORDON".....per 100	4 0
"NILE"..... "	5 8	"BURNABY"..... "	3 8
"CAIRO"..... "	4 8		

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA:
Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

DON'T DIE OF FEVERS! Squibb's Ague Specific is the Only Remedy that positively cures Ague, Chills, Malarial, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers acute or chronic. Influenza and affections arising from Biliary Derangements caused by Malaria. Price: Re. 1. Of all Chemists. Money returned, if not cured.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

COGNAC! COGNAC!!

RARE OLD, BLACK SEAL.	A grand Liqueur Cognac, 20 years Old .....Rs. 50 per Doz
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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dvd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Land. Mge. ...	{5,000 / 2,000}	100 / 100	100 / 50	10 p. c.	165x d190 / 65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£12	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	85,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India ...	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dvd.	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	225 / 240
Back Bay Reclamation ...	200	50	50	12	60
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	40
Bapty Brothers ...	6,625	200	185	18	174 / 42
Borax Oil Refining Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	120xd
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	5,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 200	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Company, Limited.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co. ...	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Cocoan Ice Co. ...	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Dalbhai and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld ...	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gwynne's Co. ...	500	100	75	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Association ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	160
John Roberts & Co. ...	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Johannesburg Konsi & Co. ...	3,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamup & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	310
Kurrachee Landing ...	800	500	800	30	165
Mahomed Noor Manufacturing Co. ...	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Meyer Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5½
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	170
Orient al Loan ...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Philips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,370
Soonly & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co. ...	2,000	500	100	60	972
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co. ...	9,200	25	all	5	19xd

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Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Ginning) ...	200	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs80	1,003
Apollo ...	750	1,200	1,200	90	360
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brush & Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	107½ / 107½ / 185
Colaba ...	500	1,800	1,800	20	302½
East India ...	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,300
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort ...	800	2,000	1,250	Rs. 80	1,159
French ...	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Company ...	450	500	500	30	430
Hinzoll Press Co., Ld ...	750	400	all	4	110
Khansaheb ...	940	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ltd. ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahomedbhoy Cotton G. and Co. Ld. ...	300	500	500	63	120
Meccantile ...	1,000	125	125	10	130
Mofussil Co. ...	3,120	400	400	Nil	375
Muncherji & Co. ...	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Bora ...	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	Rs35 dv	435
Sabapathy (Bullion) ...	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co. ...	100	1,000	00	100	1,307
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,300	25	25	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	272	200	all	18	200
Volkart ...		1,00	1000	Rs. 6	21 / 1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	900	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance ...	1,400	1,000	all	Rs. 15	175
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Ballarpur S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) ...	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	80
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	800	500	500	30	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India ...	1,200	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	40 pr. ct	630
Colaba S. and W. Mill ...	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395
Doral Mills Co. Ld. ...	4,998	100	100	5	315xd
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30 dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill ...	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad ...	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 65	1,165
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	200	10 pr. ct.	915
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsheed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	—	250	—	1175
Jowraz Baiza ...	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khanesam Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Kaiwalli ...	100	100	100	15per ct.	100
Lord Reay Mfg. ...	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidasapitan Weaving Co ...	—	—	—	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,587½
Mangon ...	5,000	0	250	—	175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. ...	4,500	100	100	Nil.	75
Madura Mills. ...	7,779	100	100	Nil.	
National ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	410
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Oriental Spinning Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Rajkot Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,340
Shamrock ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld. ...	1,280	250	250	12½	155
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Standard ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,00	50	555
Vaishanuker Lakhmidas per C. L. Mill Co Ld ...	980	5.0	900	15	500
Victoria Mills. ...	58	1,0 0	1,000	25	300
Western India. ...	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld. ...	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

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Do. Dragons ...	"	13-8
Bar Silver at 17 Bettens ...	"	97-8
Do. 17/4 do. ...	"	97-8
Carolus Dollars ...	"	2[illegible] Nominal.
Mexican do. ...	"	180
Franc pieces ...	"	310

HERE is an anecdote from "Furst Bismarck und die Hamburger Nachrichten," of the ex-Chancellor and his champagne :—"Dr. Hoffman found the Prince in his study, sitting on the sofa, drinking a half-pint of champagne, but without a glass and putting the bottle to his mouth. The Prince excused himself, and said his medical adviser, Professor Schweinger, had ordered him to adopt this unpleasant way of drinking champagne, so as to lose none of the wholesome carbonic acid. He was obliged to explain this to everybody, in order to avoid coming under the suspicion of being a secret-tippler."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Queen-Empress' Birthday Parades, Esplanade and Colaba, 7 a.m.

Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 8-30 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kaveri entered, and the steamer Brahmani left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna entered, and the steamer Nurani left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hong-Kong direct, per extra s. s. Idzumimaru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., to-day.

CHAPEL AT PALI HILL.—The titular feast of the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Calvary, at Pali Hill, Bandora, will be celebrated to-morrow. There will be High Mass at ten o'clock and Low Mass at six o'clock.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Suckaram Shiva, aged twenty-eight years, residing at De Lisle Road, and employed at the Howard and Bullough Mills, accidentally had the fore-finger of his right hand injured while working in the mills on the 24th instant. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

A "POOR WHITE" CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.—William Thomas, a clerk, at present unemployed, was, yesterday, charged by Constable Hamilton, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about Chowpatty without any visible means of subsistence on Thursday. Accused was declared a vagrant, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY COOLIE.—Mathadin Buldeo, a dhobie, residing at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, has reported to the police, that, on the 22nd instant, he entrusted to a coolie a bundle, containing 164 pieces of wearing apparel, and directed him to accompany him to Jacob's Circle. On reaching Byculla Bridge complainant missed the coolie. Although every inquiry was made as to his whereabouts, no trace of the man could be discovered. The clothes entrusted to him were collectively valued at Rs. 69-5-0.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quick March ...	Gakdul ...	...	H. J. Pipe.
Selection ...	The Mikado ...	...	Sullivan.
Valse ...	Fontone ...	...	Waldteufel.
Fantasia ...	Paul Jones ...	...	Pianquette.
Polka ...	The Little Pouting Face ...		Faust.
Galop ...	Vivat ...	...	Zikof.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the G. I. P. Railway Band at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March ...	After the Ball ...	...	A. Pond.
Overture ...	Fidelio ...	...	Beethoven.
Valse ...	Ma Mie Rosette ...	...	J. Caryll.
Selection ...	Pepita ...	...	W. Winter bottom.
Country Dance ...			Kappey.
Galop ...	Poltergeister ...	...	G. Faust.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

DOCK ACCIDENTS.—Fattoo Jairam, a coolie, employed on board the s.s. Idzumi Maru, now lying in the Prince's Dock, was, on Thursday morning, working No. 1 hold when he was injured by a bale falling upon him. Fattoo was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.—Two stevedore's labourers, named Rama Vithoo and Sonoo Dugdoo, while working in No 1 hold of the s.s. Chyebassa, suddenly became insensible by accidentally inhaling the fumes from a case of acid. They were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated were sent home.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hamilton charged A. Almeida *alias* A. A. Bennet, who described himself as an optician, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable at Chowpatty, on Thursday night. Accused having engaged a victoria, drove to different refreshment-rooms and hotels, and drank so much that he became insensible. Almeida admitted the offence, and stated that he was an optician and resided at Moos Buildings, Grant Road. He was fined Rs. 2, and was ordered to pay buggy hire, which amounted to Rs. 2-8-0.

A SHOE-MAKER IN TROUBLE.—At the instance of Superintendent Cobb, Marriga Gangaram, a shoe-maker, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code. On Thursday evening a phaeton, belonging to a Parsee, named Rustom ji Edulji, was being driven along the Soopareo Baug Road, when the accused came up from behind and attempted to cut off, for purpose of theft, the flap of the carriage, but was immediately caught hold of and given to the police. Mr. Cobb asked the Court for a remand to enable the police to make inquiries regarding similar thefts in other parts of the town.

A DISHONEST PARSEE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack, yesterday, charged Nusserwanji Edulji, a Parsee, already known to the police, with criminal trespass for the purpose of committing theft. On Thursday morning, the accused entered the room of Narayen Purshotam, when the latter was away. The complainant returned sooner than accused expected and the latter was caught in the act of trying to run away with some articles. The police were at once informed, and accused was arrested. In his defence accused said he entered the room of complainant only through a mistakes, thinking it was his own. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the Court, and as he had several times previously convicted his Worship sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GAMBLING AT NULL BAZAAR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted Hoosein Bux Musidee and ten others on a charge of gambling on the top floor of a house, at Null Bazaar, with cards, dice, and money, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In consequence of certain information received Inspector Holdway, in company with Corporal Symons and a couple of policemen, proceeded to the house in question. They went as far as the second floor, when they found the staircase leading to the third and top floor closed by a door fastened from inside. Having posted a couple of sepoys near the door to bar the egress of the gamblers, Inspector Holdway and Constable Mayne climbed over the roof of the house, and thence jumped into the room and arrested all the men except the keeper of the house and two other gamblers who succeeded in escaping by jumping over the roof of the neighbouring house. The accused were each fined Rs. 7.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. J. Pimentel d'Andrade, delegate to the Public Attorney, arrived at Damaun, on the 9th instant, and took charge of his post.—The receipts of the Court of India Portuguese Railway for the last sixteen weeks of the current half-year amounted to Rs. 1,85,286, as compared with Rs. 2,03,177, for the same period of last year.—The receipts for the steam-launch service have been gradually decreasing. Its working has been handed over to a private firm, a proceeding which will relieve the public treasury from loss. The rate of Rs. 1-6-0 for first-class passengers from Panjim to Sanvordem was a mistake calculated to reduce the receipts. For merly twelve annas were charged.—A meeting of all the Government school teachers has been called for the 4th June at the instance of Mr. B. F. da Costa, the Director of Public Instruction, to consider, among several other matters, the necessity of introducing uniform sch ool-books, throughout Portuguese-India.—Mr. Thomaz Ribeiro, ex-Chief Secretary of Goa and ex-Colonial Minister, has applied to the Portuguese Government for a concession of lands at Nagar Avely, Damaun, for a gricultural development.—Mr. C. R. da Costa, the Deputy for Bardez and Damaun, has sent another application to the Portuguese Government offering an annual rental, calculated by last year's receipts, and fifty-per cent. of the receipts that may be obtained by the above. lopment. Mr. Thomas Ribeiro wanted to get the concession, and afterwards form a company which would absorb the forest and Government lands, and would prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the public treasury and the poor ryots. Mr. da Costa's proposal stands a better chance, but the Government ought to think twice before they part with the forest and lands. The latter can be leased to small holders, and the proper management of the former may be made a source of public wealth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TERRIBLE tragedy took place on Sunday last i, the Hapur Remount Depot Bazaar, Lahore. A man named Dost Mahomed Khan, who has been for some time past on bad terms with several of his neighbours, turned out with a gun at 5 o'clock in the morning, and ran amuck amongst his enemies killing four men and women, and finally committing suicide. He did all this in the most deliberate manner, and when the police attempted to interfere he succeeded in intimidating them by threats of shooting anyone who came near him.

THE *Englishman* is glad to be able to state on the best authority that the statements which have been made regarding the failure of water in the River Sone, and consequent scarcity in Arrah, are without foundation. Delays and difficulties with new pumping machinery are not unusual, and these have in a minor degree been experienced in Arrah, but we may state that even in the face of these difficulties the machinery has been kept going almost without cessation from the date of the opening of the works, and the people of Arrah may well congratulate themselves, and consider themselves fortunate in obtaining the full supply so soon.

IT is understood the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned, subject to a few slight alterations, the rules proposed by the Government of India for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and of mining leases. These rules, which will doubtless be issued shortly now that they have been for some time under consideration, permit Local Governments to grant licenses and leases subject to certain limits. The limits fixed will generally meet the requirements of concessionaries; but when they do not, and the Local Government considers that more favourable terms should be granted, the applications will have to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction.

FROM the 12th to the 18th instant, 4 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 236 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 294 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 294. The deaths are thus classified :—3 from measles, 120 from fevers, 18 from dysentery, 26 from diarrhœa, and 127 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE absurd charge that the telegraph line from Hurdwar to Gohna will be the first thing to be swept away when the Gohna dam overflows has been refuted, writes the *Pioneer*; but we may explain why the expense of the line was incurred. It was not merely to enable warning to be given to the people in the valley of the Alaknanda; these are on the alert; but to save the lives of probably hundreds of ignorant pilgrims who otherwise might walk straight into danger. From Hurdwar there is a stream of Hindus passing for months together along the Alaknanda route to Badrinath and other sacred shrines in the hills. There is only a narrow hill track for most of the way, and these poor people would have no chance of escape were they to be in the valley when a great flood came down. By means of the telegraph they can now be stopped and turned back in good time when the danger of an overflow becomes imminent. Had the wire not been laid, the route must have been closed altogether as a precautionary measure. By the arrangements now being made the pilgrims will not only be saved from sudden death, but will be hindered never so little in their journey. An alternative track is being constructed along which they will be able to travel if the flood lasts any considerable time. At all villages and camping grounds and at convenient intervals along the valley masonry pillars are being built showing the height to which the waters will, in all likelihood, rise; and a system of patrols is being organised, so that due warning may be given to those who may not be in the immediate vicinity of a telegraph signalling station. Further, when the flood begins, huge beacons will be lighted upon commanding points on the hills.

WHEN the next European war comes off, Turkey will not play an important part at any rate by sea. A recent report on her Navy says that the fleet is worthless for fighting purposes. Five ships only are described as available for action, but these would require new engines and armaments. Drills or manœuvres are unknown, and the officers are kept in arrears of pay.

IT seems probable from the official report of the occurrence that the recent fire in the Volunteer Armoury at Tundla broke out in a lamp-room over which the armoury was situated. With the assistance of the police all the rifles with the exception of one were saved; but the leather belts, bayonets, swords, helmets, and clothing, as well as a considerable amount of ammunition, were destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated.

A REPORT upon insanity in Ireland, which has just been issued, enumerates, among the causes of mental failure, the innutritious dietary of the poorer population, tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease, and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, particularly tea and tobacco. The report adds :—"While the moderate use of properly prepared tea is regarded as innocuous, or even beneficial, in its action on the nervous system, its ill effects when decocted or over-infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation supplied, and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general among our poorer population tends to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents, acts, though, perhaps, in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centres." In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea used is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day water being added as required.

JOHN LOCKE'S blind man who hazarded the guess that the colour scarlet was probably something like the sound of a trumpet, is generally thought to have simply spoken according to his lights, or rather lack of lights; but it appears from Dr. W. S. Colman's articles on this subject that we have now laid the foundation of a science of colour hearing. The term is defined by him as applying to the case in which a colour sensation is excited by some auditory stimulus—as, for example, by the pronunciation of the vowel sounds. It is not a matter of association, as in the case of the "shrill squeak," invoked by the filing of a saw, or the drawing of a slate pencil down a slate. Dr. Colman estimates the number of people who possess the faculty of colour-hearing as under twelve per cent., and mentions a case described by Flourney, in which the vowel "i" awakened the impression of an orange circle with an "i" in black in the centre. Theophile Gautier, under the influence of haschich, heard the sound equivalents (whatever they may have been) of various colours. The notion is, at all events, of respectable antiquity. Dr. Colman cites as believers in colour-hearing Hoftman, Goethe, and Hans Sachs, and refers to the case of St. Catherine of Siena, who had a "bright red colour sensation whenever she saw or thought of the Host." The "Lancet," which comments learnedly on Dr. Colman's theories, feels disposed to think that the red ribbon which adorns the dark blue bonnet of the female members of the Salvation Army is a parallel case, and not difficult to explain on the principles of conventional metaphor.

ONE of the most noteworthy and striking facts of animal life is its adaptation to the conditions of its environment. Study any animal or group of animals, and it will be seen that its leading physical characteristics are an exact adaptation to its habits and conditions. A very interesting illustration is afforded by the torch-fish (Linophryne Lucifer). The torch-fish is a deep-sea fish, carrying on his nose an organ which he can illuminate with a phosphorescent light or extinguish at pleasure. This fish does not use his lantern to guide him on his pathless course in the dark depths of the ocean, or to enable him to look around him; but, when meal-time comes, he lights up to attract smaller fishes, which, mistaking the lantern for a phosphorescent insect darts straight for it, only to find their way into his capacious jaws. The mode in which the lantern is lighted and extinguished is not yet clearly understood.

STATISTICS having been put forward recently with regard to the sale of the works of modern French authors—the object being to show that M. Zola is the most popular writer in France at the present day—M. Francois Coppee, the poet-novelist, protests against certain inferences drawn from the figures. Big editions, he says, do not possess much significance. One of the authors who formerly obtained the greatest number of editions, many of which, often very luxurious in paper and get-up, are to be found in the boxes of second-hand books on the Paris Quays, was Jacques Delille, an author whose pompous periphrases would not be endured nowadays. The works of the Reverend Abbe (that was Delille's position in life) are only quoted at present to serve as a warning to students of literature. After quoting works which have had a great vogue and are now forgotten, M. Coppee cites the old cookery book, "Le Patissier Francais," which, by the irony of fate, fetches a higher price than any other book at auction sales. "Let us be humble, my dear confreres," he adds, "even at the moment when we write an imposing figure upon our final proofs."

IN lecturing at San Francisco, ex-President Harrison has delivered himself of a maxim in reference to the recent industrial and commercial depression in the United States, which bids fair to take a place among current phrases. Mr. Harrison, who, like other statesmen of his party, appears to be still unable to perceive the mischief of an ultra-protectionist policy, observed that "it is strange that there should be so much distress," and added, "whoever has done it, or however it came about, it is un-American, and should be repudiated by the people." The New York *Nation* in a mild spirit of banter, expresses concurrence with Mr. Harrison's opinion that distress is "un-American," and thinks that the people cannot rise against it too soon and bring its authors to justice. Meanwhile, our New York contemporary is glad to see a man of President Harrison's thoughtful disposition in the White House. "With so many people disapproving of it, it must," in the opinion of the *Nation*, "soon leave our shores."

THE last report of the London Model Abattoir Society, though it indicates good work, is not altogether a cheerful production. The Committee has found itself "persistently baffled in its attempt to set up a humane slaughter-house in London," and in the course of the Society's efforts to get at comprehensive information on the subject of animal slaughtering throughout the kingdom, they elicit the curious fact that the authorities at the Privy Council said they had themselves tried, and without avail, to find out how many private slaughter-houses existed in England." There seems, also, to be urgent need of legislation, of which there is but little prospect. Parliament, the Society considers, ought to be asked to "fix a term after which no more private slaughter-houses in towns shall be permitted to exist," or should put them under the most stringent regulation and constant inspection, to prevent both cruelty and the sale of diseased meat. To those who have any knowledge on this most repulsive subject, this uncertainty as to the number of slaughter-houses and insufficiency of oversight are suggestive of a sort of nightmare of all that is horrible and revolting. The fact also, that this Society has been for years endeavouring to set up a model abattoir, and have been quite unable to do it, is a very depressing fact. They had one at Croydon, but have been obliged to give it up. The only satisfactory portions of the report are those which deal with the advance of the abattoir movement in the chief provincial towns. Twenty-one have set up these very necessary establishments during the past six years. Many of these pay well. London, of course, ought to have them on an immense scale.

UNDER existing laws, the French military authorities cast their nets tolerably wide for recruits, but the mesh, even now, must not be made too small. At Asnieres, at what is called the Council of Revision, a conscript presented himself, the other day, whose height was 73 centimetres, or about 2 feet 4½ inches. This is about the height of an ordinary child two years of age, whereas the conscript was nineteen. Although it could not be alleged that he could claim exemption owing to physical infirmity of any kind, he was very naturally excused from serving.

As was to be expected, the French naval estimates for the year 1895 show a large projected increase in the expenditure. The votes for the current year were 266,861,528fr.; those demanded for 1895 reach the sum of 277,516,311fr., the increase therefore being 10,654,783fr. Chapter 1 (central administration) is raised from 1,065,233fr. to 1,134, 733fr., making an increase of 69,500fr. The following are the votes asked for certain special chapters, the increase being given between parentheses :—Chapter 4, pay of naval officers and men, 42,728,387fr. (4,318,674fr.); Chapter 5, marine troops, 13,075,302fr. (1,308,405fr.), an increase largely due to augmented bounties on enlistment and re-enlistment; Chapter 8 technical personnel, 2,050,719fr. (7,717fr.). Increase of charges for direction and labour at the dockyards; Chapter 14, work on naval constructions—maintenance, 373,000 fr.; Chapter 15, artillery—first establishment, 18,788fr.; Chapter 16, artillery—maintenance, 23, 690fr.; Chapter 18, victualling, 30,000fr.; Chapter 19, general service, naval constructions, 37,000fr. Under the heading of Material, Chapter 23 (material for the central administration), is increased by 18,930fr. to a total of 252,600fr.; Chapter 24 (naval constructions—coal, supplies, &c., for the fleet) is increased from 13,357,925fr. to 16,000,000fr.; Chapter 27 (naval constructions, material for new ship and ships to be first commissioned) from 22,000,000fr. to 27,000,000 fr.; Chapter 30 (artillery —powders and munitions) is increased by 450,338fr.; Chapter 33 (hydraulic works, new buildings and improvements), is increased from 4,239,325fr. to 5,422,685fr.; a new chapter, 33bis, is created for the work of deepening and dredging the Charente, with a proposed vote of 500,000fr.; Chapter 34 (extraordinary work of port defence), is increased by a million francs; Chapter 35 (maintenance of hydraulic works) is augmented by 100,000fr.; and Chapter 36 (clothing), is increased from 4,915,207fr. to 5,077,553fr. There are increases also in the votes for barracks, medical comforts, tools, furniture, travelling indemnities and transports by land, bounties, the subvention for the Caisse des Invalides, &c. Three of the votes for personnel are to be reduced—those for gendarmerie, victualling staff and medical and sanitary service. Under the heading of Material the following chapters are reduced :—25 (contract-built ships) by 3,519,000fr.; 26 (contract-built ships, special chapter, now being concluded) by 3,100,000fr.; 28 (artillery—establishment and re-constitution) by 500,000fr.; 31 (artillery —maintenance) by 677,873fr.; 32 (torpedoes) by 117,000fr.; 37 (provisions) by 21,641fr.

THE Ragnvald Jarl, with the Wellman Arctic exploring expedition on board, left Tromso, on May 1, for Spitzbergen. The departure of the expedition from Tromso was fixed several months ago, on the date named, and the explorers were much gratified at being able to start exactly at the time appointed. It is expected that the Ragnvald Jarl will reach Dane Island, Spitzbergen—the headquarters of the expedition—about three weeks hence. The reports regarding the ice to the north being more favourable than for many years past. According to present arrangements the Ragnvald Jarl will return from Spitzbergen with letters and despatches about the middle of July. The mother of Mr. Astrup, one of the members of Lieutenant Peary's Greenland expedition, has sent letters to her son by the Wellman party in the hope that the two expeditions will meet in the far north. The friends of Dr. Nansen, including his companions on previous voyages also sent letters by the Ragnvald Jarl in the hope that Dr. Nansen and Mr. Wellman may meet at or near the Pole. Baron Nordenskjold has telegraphed his good wishes to the expedition and has presented Mr. Wastfalt, the Swedish member of the party, with a pair of marine glasses. The Royal Geographical Society of London, the Norwegian Geographical Society of Christian, and other scientific bodies, have also sent congratulatory telegrams to the expedition. The explorers were entertained at a farewell dinner the previous night by Consul Aagaard. The departure of the expedition was witnessed by a large crowd.

MR. ELIOPOLO has had a serious fall from his pony, when practising at full gallop on the polo ground, at Mooltan, on Saturday. It appears that when going at full speed his stirrup broke and he pitched forward heavily on to his head, his hat alone saving him from serious injury. An officer passing by at the time picked him up and conveyed him to the Civil Surgeon's, who now on the way to recovery. This adds yet another to the catalogue to recent horse and carriage accidents in Mooltan.

THE glengarry which, for nearly thirty years, has been the forage cap for our infantry soldiers

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CLARE GLASSES, in the most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest selected Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS. Comfortable, Clean, and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-THAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on long Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 1 1 as. per lb., respectively from General Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPETENT READER, WANTED. Apply "X.," care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED.—RELIABLE DEALERS or AGENTS to Sell a STANDARD Typewriter at a Low Price. Guaranteed the Best one made. Liberal arrangements on Lots of five or more.—FRANKLIN Co., 398, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

ADVICE to those Requiring Comfortable Airy HOMES, Good Table, Call and see.—COLLETT'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Hornby Road, next to J. J. School. Terms Moderate.

FOR SALE.—By Public Auction, at Thana, Mr. SINCLAIR'S Tonga and Ponies, on TUESDAY, the 29th, at 3 P.M., at JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE and SON, to the Highest Bidder.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Esq., Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, Cherries, Apricots, Greengages, Apples, &c., Rs. 2 per lb. CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 an 14 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few good SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS are now AVAILABLE. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and I shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Superb and comfortable, situated in the centre of the most fashionable part of the Hill. Food far, above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Near the Victoria Gardens, Victoria Road, Byculla, only three minutes walk from Tram and Railway Station, Situated in a cool, healthy, airy, and Convenient Locality. Terms moderate.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Pemberthy sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Courtfield, 2,105 tons, Captain W Sheldrake, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hannah M Bell, 1,932 tons, Captain E W White, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,931 tons, Captain C L Hansen, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Tannadice, 1,407 tons, Captain G Lemeire, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain John Carson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Idzumi Maru, 2,000 tons, Captain J Mckenzie, cleared yesterday for Japan, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain C Hugill, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and duty-paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut J W Lawrence, Mrs Hewett and 2 children as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE s s Lord Charlemont, 2,055 tons, Captain J Parker, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff (Bute Docks) April 10, with a cargo of 3,563 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Torr Head, 3,867 tons, Captain T McCalmont, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Prior, Mr Bower, Surgeon-Captain Holyoake, Mr P Sturenegger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 789 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hume, Mr E Ault, Gunner Mahoney, Mr Dickinson, Mrs Dickinson, Mr W S D Hunter, Major M S Taylor, R.E., Mr K C Lalkaka, Lieut H W Weekes, Surg Parker, Mr at Gunputrow, Hospl Assist Muluza Khan, Mr Cowasjee. D Varjee, Mrs Chapman, and 111 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the annual removal of buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla for the south-west monsoon will take place after the 15th of May 1894.

Further notice of the exact dates on which the buoys will be removed will be issued.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	24	K N & Co
B	C Sinclair	1911	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	P M & Co
C	Arab	2251	McPhee	Marseilles	15-6	K & Co
E	Bhopal	1931	Hansen	Madras	25-5	J M & Co
F	I Mara	2210	Mackenzie	China	27-5	Tata & Sons
G	Tannadice	1408	Loiner	Mauritius	25-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield	2165	Sheldrick	Not fixed		J Mackintosh
K	Kaveri	543	Ahmed	Bhownagar	16-5	Shepherd & Co
N	Star	1534	Simpson	Stettin	30-4	Graham & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste	30-5	Graham & Co
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		
Q	Boiemfontein	1781	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ....547 Adam ...Not fixed ..... Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Paul			Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	221	Tait	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
4	St Regulus	2093	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Ravena	1915	Pole	China	30-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2263	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Claydesa	2721	Mitchell	Not fixed		J M & Co
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3867	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2705	Pomberthy	Antwerp	24-5	E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2251	McPhee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Pachuuba	514	Gillett	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co
16	Evelyn	1329	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commandor.	From
25	Dwarka (s)	Rice	Karachi, May 23,

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Assam (s)	Leigh	Aden.
	Imaum (s)	Pemberthy	Antwerp.
	Bhopal (s)	Jansen	Calcutta, &c.
	Tannadice (s)	Lemeire	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Russell, for Karachi.
" Hoobliana, Hugill, for Calcutta.
" Hannah M Bell, White, for Trieste, &c.
" Torr Head, McCalmont, for Amsterdam.
" Nurani, Carson, for Rangoon, &c.
" Courtfield, Sheldrake, for Hamburg.
" Idzumi Maru McKenzie, for Japan, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2451, DeHorne
Australia (s), 2221, Tait
Aston Hall, (s), 2251, McPhee
Imaum (s), 2705, Pemberthy
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Durnford
Arana (s), 2181, Kilgour
St Enoch (s), 2746, Mundle
Port Stephens (s), 2291, Whitehead
St Fiacre (s), 2732, Young
Bloemfontein (s), 1781, Salmon
Centusima (s), 2736, Peters
Torr Head (s), 3861, McCalmont
Courtfield (s), 2165, Sheldrake
Starlight (s), 1916, Muller
Start (s), 1551, Thompson
Clan Sinclair (s), 1912, Miller
St Regulus (s), 2093, Wilson
Arab (s), 2221, Nash
Hannah M Bell (s), 1933 White
Imperator (s), 2343, Bechtinger
Evelyn (s), 1329, Wood
Malvo (s), 1921
Ravenna (s), 1916 Cole
Tannadice (s), 1408, Lemeire
Idzumi Maru (s), 2720, McKenzie
Rhopal (s), 2145, Hansen
Webster (s), 2016, Williams
Æolus (s), 1815, Brackenbury

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Pinney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

KARACHI.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
16	Henteliff's	Howell	Aden
17	Satrunji's	F Ahmed	Bombay
18	Karagola's	Robertson	Bombay
19	Etolia's	Jones	London
21	Kilwa's	Glenblett	Bombay
	Assyria's	Shepherd	Persian Gulf
22	Florida's		Aden
	Willow Branch's		Bombay

May.	DEPARTURES.		
17	Kola's	Russell	Bombay
18	Satrunji's	F Ahmed	Bombay
19	Chybassa's	Mitchell	Bombay
	Sheikh's	Newey	Marseilles
	Karagola's	Robertson	Bombay
21	Assyria's	Shepherd	Bombay
22	Kilwa's	Glenblett	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Paula, Breymann, Ismailji Currimji, for Mauritius
S S Branksome Hall, Hood, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Henteliff, Howell, D Graham & Co, for Antwerp
" Etolia, Jones W Cooper & Co, for Bombay
" Florida, Ralli Brothers, (not known)
" Willow Branch, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Chanda s (Bombay)—1,332 cwts cotton unpressed, and 760 cwts wheat.
Karagola s (Bombay)—109 bales for-transhipment to Naples, 321 cwts cotton unpressed, 132 cwts rapeseed, 6,263 cwts wheat, 433 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 467 cwts jowaree, for transhipment to Mussowa, and 230 corges skins.
Satrunji s (Bombay)—1,873 cwts cotton unpressed, and 845 cwts wheat.
Kapurthala s 213 cwts cotton unpressed, 93 cwts wool unpressed, 157 cwts rapeseed, 5,356 cwts wheat, 1,818 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 1,893 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Mussowa and 355 corges skins.
Kola s (Bombay)—77 cwts cotton unpressed, 3,248 cwts gingellyseed, for transhipment to Trieste, 1,019 cwts wheat, 2,115 cwts jowaree, for transhipment to Aden, 732 cwts jowaree, for transhipment to Mussowa, 714 cwts rice, for transhipment to Aden, 216 cwts rice, and 486 corges skins.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—729 cwts cotton unpressed, 867 cwts rapeseed, &c., 1,127 cwts wheat, 30 corges skins, 84 cwts mutton, 920 cwts rice for transhipment to Colombo.
City of London s (Bombay)—3,444 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,100 bales wool, for transhipment to Liverpool, 16, cwts wool unpressed
Brinkburn s (Havre)—39,765 cwts rapeseed, and 4,009 cwts gingellyseed.
Basuto s 67,535 cwts rapeseed, 3 cwts gingellyseed and 14 cwts wheat.
Sheikh s (Marseilles—150 bales cotton, 14,500 cwts rapeseed, &c, 82,317 cwts gingellyseed, 86 cwts wheat, 72 corges skins and 355 corges hide.

IMPORTS.

Pembra s (Bombay)—2,0 pieces white goods (foreign)
City of Perth s (Liverpool) 89 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,437 pieces white goods (foreign) and 398 pieces prints.
Indra s (Liverpool)—1,050 pieces white goods (foreign) and 50 pieces prints (foreign)
Hydal Hall s (Liverpool)—1,037 pieces grey go ds (foreign), 1,540 pieces white goods (foreign) and 600 pieces prints
Karagola s (Bombay)—5,500 lbs T rod and dyed yarns(foreign)
Ruffard Hall s (Liverpool)—450 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,825 pieces white goods, 320 pieces prints (foreign),
Chanda s, (Bombay)—200 pieces white goods (foreign), 188 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—150 pieces white goods, (foreign),
Congo s. (Hull)—2,00 pieces white goods (foreign),
Memnon s. (via Bombay)—240 bales piece goods (foreign),
Kola s (Bombay)—5,655 pieces grey goods (foreign), 17,249 pieces grey go ds (Indian), 18,925 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,332 pieces white goods (foreign), 370 pieces (foreign), 16,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5 cwts iron bar, &c, 10 cwts copper and 12 cwts yellow metal.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—818 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11) pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,480 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,130 pieces prints (foreign), and 3 cwts spelter.
City of London s (via Bombay)—67,653 pieces grey goods (foreign), 57,550 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,125 pieces prints (foreign), 9,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 11,250 lbs T rod and dyed yarns and 5 cwts steel.
Satrunji s (Bombay)—190 pieces grey goods (foreign), 60 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,2 pieces white goods (foreign), 395 pieces prints (foreign), 68 cwts iron bar, &c, 10 cwts copper and 2 cwts yellow metal.
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—4,882 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,708 pieces grey goods (Indian), 12,789 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,231 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 10,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7,990 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,10, lbs T rod and dyed yarns (Indian) and 22 cwts copper.
Brancksome Hall s (Liverpool)—129,076 pieces grey goods, 102,739 pieces white goods, 78,295 pieces prints (foreign), 29,900 lbs grey yarns, (foreign)—33,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 1,687 tons and 107 tons coke.
Satrunji s (Bombay), 80 pieces grey goods (foreign), 246 pieces grey goods (Indian), 100 lbs grey yarns.
Karagola s (Bombay)—1,702 pieces grey goo ds (foreign), 3,508 prices grey goo ds, (Indian), 2,09 pieces white goods (foreign), 730 pieces prints (foreign), 25 pieces prints (Indian), 1,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 40 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Country Crafts (Bombay)—13,200 gallons kerosine oil.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT [illegible] perfect. Via Turkey Interrupted. Via St oz, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos interrupted.
Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushch.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Wednesday the 30th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING MAY 25.

A further advance of 1-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 100⅜; Indian sterling loan being unchanged, at 109¼. About £400,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. lower, at £54 7-16d. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 28 3-8d., per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 62¼ cents per oz.; with demand exchange in London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88½ dollars. The Indian Council sold ½ lakhs of extra Bills on Madras at 1s. 0 7-8d., which is 1-32d. below the highest rate obtained for extra transfers yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London in India remained at 1s. 0 9-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 9d. per ton lower at 6s. 9d. per ton.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed an increase in the Bank's Reserve of one per cent. since the previous Wednesday, at 67 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills at 1 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being 1/8 per cent. lower, at 1 1/8 per cent.

Bombay Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs. mominal, on the spot in Liverpool, Ex-Quay.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, say to 4d. per lb., and Arrivals were higher to the same extent, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for May-June shipment and 3 61-64d. for September-October. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 7¼ cents; but August Futures declined 6 points, to 7·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total Arrivals this season now compare as follows with the figures for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Thursday's Receipts.....	7,000	3,000	9,000
Five days' do.	20,000	19,800	28,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,744,000	4,815,800	6,866,000

Our local market for the staple has been steady to-day with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher for Bengals and Westerns; but unchanged for other descriptions. A moderate business aggregating 2,100 bales has been reported, of which exporters are credited with only 400 bales of Western, at Rs. 196-8; the balance of 1,700 bales taken by the Mills, consisting of 600 Jalgaum, at Rs. 162-75; 400 Nuggur, at Rs. 172; 250 Khundwa, at Rs. 184½; 150 Rampore, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Ujjein, at Rs. 175½; Untni, at Rs. 169; and Compta, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small export business passing; but prices in both are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,080 bales.
Wheat	18,851 owts.
Linseed	18,931 "
Rapeseed	32,834 "
Gingelly	760 "
Poppyseed	1,776 "
Groundnuts	8,851 "
Castorseed	3,672 "
Rice	4,579 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Some relets have been given to-day for June shipment, at 18s. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 0 ⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 0¼d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate there was a little business done; but the bullion element was early *en evidence* and rates gradually rose, until, at the close, the quotations for buying were more or less nominal, Calcutta rates opened the same as those ruling here, but for once supported this market; and rates there during the day were also reported to have become firmer, Bank Telegraphic in the morning, between Banks, was reported at 1s. 0 23-32d. for June transfer; but before long, 1s. 0 25-32d. for the same was offering without finding takers, 1s. 0 11-16d. for Telegraphic having been quoted for 1894; ready closing rates being firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 13-16d.	"
Do.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Birthday Honours List issued this evening contains the following :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be Knight Commander.—Major-General O. Newmarch, Military Secretary at the India Office.

To be Companions.—The Hon. A. Trevor, Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay ; and Major-General R. Pemberton.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Companions.—Colonel T. Holdich ; Mir Mahomed Hasan Ali, Khan of Talpur, of the family of the ex-Mirs of Sind ; Colonel F. Chatterton ; Mr. G. Grierson ; Mr. F. Spring ; Mr. E. Kelner ; Mr. Cowasji Dinshah Adenwala ; Dr. Thomas Blaney ; Mr. G. Anderson, of Bargani, Mysore ; Mr. Tika Ragnath Singh ; and Rao Bahadur Shriram Bikaji Jatar.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Raja-i-Rajagan as hereditary distinction upon :—

Rajah Sir Hira Singh Malwandin Bahadur.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur upon :—

Raja Ram Narain Singh of Khaira.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Rajah upon :—

Har Ratlam Singh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Messrs. Edalji Dosabhai and Yousiff David.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Mr. Calian Sitaram Chitre and Dewan Metharam Gidumal.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Blue Book regarding the question of Simultaneous Examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service has just appeared.

It concludes with a despatch from Mr. Fowler to Lord Elgin, dated 19th April, repeating the reasons given by the officials of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Oudh, Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Burma, and Assam against the adoption of the Resolution passed in the Commons on the 2nd June, 1893, and adding that the Government are most anxious that Natives should enjoy every facility compatible with the safety of British rule in India to enter the public service, but are convinced that insuperable objections exist against simultaneous examinations.

The best method to meet the legitimate claims of the Natives, the Government think, is to bestow the available higher posts on those distinguished by capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties.

The Government agree that the system of the Government of India lately established is based upon just and wise principles, and should be maintained.

ADVERSE MOTION ON THE BUDGET BILL DEFEATED.

MAY 24, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons to-night the motion of Sir J. Lubbock, on behalf of the opposition to divide the Budget Bill into two parts and so enable the Lords to vote the Naval Sinking Fund Section, was rejected by a majority of forty votes.

A close division on the motion was expected.

THE ALLEGED DISAFFECTION IN INDIA

Mr. Fowler, in reply to a question in the Commons, said he had received no information confirming the newspapers' surmises of disaffection in India.

AMERICAN OFFICERS BANQUETTED IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Admiral Erben and the officers of the American cruiser Chicago, now lying off Gravesend, were banquetted last night at St. James's Hall. Lord George Hamilton presided, and Lord Roberts, Admiral Hornby, and many naval and military officers were present at the gathering, which was a brilliant and representative one. The most cordial speeches were exchanged.

Lord Roberts, in proposing the health of Captain Mahan welcomed the Americans as brothers and alluded to the beneficial influence produced on the mind of the British public by Captain Mahan's book.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 19th instant, arrived here, at 8 a.m., to-day.

BRITISH CAVALRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

New arrangements will probably be made regarding the moves of British Cavalry Regiments at the next relief season. The 16th Lancers will remain at Lucknow ; the 4th Dragoon Guards, on arrival from England, will relieve the Bays at Rawalpindi.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES DURING BAKRI EED.

The Eed festival of the Mahomedans falls on the 15th June. As a precaution against possible breach of peace a considerable military force, comprising six companies of Native Infantry and a detachment of Bengal Cavalry will march into the eastern districts of these Provinces next week to remain there until all chances of disturbance are over. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police will also visit the eastern districts, during the first half of June, to assist in concert with the Deputy Commissioners in taking every precaution against possibilities of any breach of peace.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SOHNARS AND ASWALS.

A serious row has taken place in Agra City between the Sohnars and Aswals, in which several persons are injured.

A SENSATIONAL WARNING ON THE DISAFFECTION OF INDIA.

The *Pioneer* publishes a sensational article by an old Punjab civilian, warning the Government of India to take notice in time of the writing on the wall. He says : "Our kingdom is finished. We have been weighed in balance and found wanting. Our kingdom is divided and given to the Russians, Afghans, and the Nepalese. For those who have lived among the people of the Punjab no Daniel is necessary to give an interpretation of the writing on the wall." He concludes thus : "My advice to all who have seen or can now see writing on the wall is to insure their pensions in some respectable insurance office. I exaggerate nothing."

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL FOR TRANSPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The tenure of appointment of the Commissary General for Transport will be in future limited to five years.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

No further report has been received from Waziristan, and it is considered very unlikely that the four Waziris who shot at the sowar, will now be apprehended. No action will be taken by the Government for the present in the matter.

A letter has been received officially, this morning, from the Amir, and is very satisfactory, and reports that everything is quiet again on the North Frontier.

TROOPS EMPLOYED IN THE CHIN HILLS.

The following troops will be employed on the road and building works in the Chin Hills during the ensuing working season :—1st and 21st Madras Pioneers, No. 3 Company Madras Sappers, and Burma Company of Sappers.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Private Doran, of the Hamsphire Regiment, who was recently bitten by a mad dog at Ranikhet, will be despatched to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute at the expense of the State.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

It is officially informed that there is no reason to expect any trouble from the present Khan of Khelat as reported. The Khan has given absolutely no trouble to the Government.

THE AMIR'S PROBABLE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Sir S. Pyne has received a letter from the Amir of Kabul, in which the Amir says that now it is exceedingly probable that he will visit England.

Sir S. Pyne remains in Simla longer than originally intended ; and stays here at least for a fortnight. He arrived this afternoon, and will interview H. E. the Viceroy shortly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Veterinary-Surgeons Maxwell, Pease, and Sullivan, of the Civil Veterinary Department will shortly proceed on leave to England.

Consequent on Colonel Talbot's appointment as Deputy Secretary, the following promotions have been made :—

Colonel Wilson has been confirmed as Political Resident at the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Martindale has been confirmed as Commissioner of Ajmere.

Mr. Crawford has been appointed Political Agent of the first class.

Mr. Williams has been confirmed as Under-Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.

Captain Manners-Smith, Lieutenant Erskine, Captain Tighe, Lieutenant Spence, and Captain Fagan are also appointed to the Foreign Department.

Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh has been appointed Native Attache to the Agent to the Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan.

Finance Department.—In supersession of values assigned to bangles, glass, china gilt and not gilt, of the Tariff Act of 1894, H. E. the Governor-General has been pleased to declare that the said articles shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

Public Works Department.—The following Officers of the Telegraph Department receive permanent promotion :—Messrs. Kinsman, Palmer, Woodward, and Hensley.

Mititary Department.—The following admissions have been made to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants C. Ayerst, A. Ommaney, and T. Madden.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Fullerton for one year and 302 days, Colonel C. Prendergast, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Browne, Captain H. O'Donnel, and Lieutenant H. Murray, for one year each ; and Captain R. Egerton, for 113 days.

Colonel J. Cook, on vacating the Command of his regiment, has been permitted to reside out of India.

A good service pension has been granted to Surgeon-Colonel Chestnaye in place of Surgeon-Colonel C. Costello, and Surgeon-Colonel E. Tandy *vice* Surgeon-Colonel A. Hilson, and Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey.

The following promotions and reversions are notified amongst the following Officers :—Military Works Department—Colonel W. Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonels Broadbent, Garwood, Arnott, Blood, W. Shone, and Greenstreet ; Majors Daguilar, Spratt, and Brookes.

Mr. S. Fraser has been appointed Assistant Engineer.

Babu A Chuckerbutty has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. W. Symonds, Post Master-General, Bombay, has been granted two months and twenty-one days' privilege leave. Mr. C. Stewart Wilson officiates for him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, 25th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, *vice* Colonel Watling granted leave to proceed to England.

Lieutenants Duplat Taylor, A Battery ; Lambert, N Battery, Royal Horse Artilery; and Browne No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, have been promoted Captains, No. 15 Company Eastern Division, No. 22 Company Western Division, and 21st Field Battery, respectively.

Captain Donaldson, No. 11 Company Western Division, has been transferred to No. 6 Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant Moultrie, from Divisional Adjutant, Gibraltar, to No. 8 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenants Gillman, 29th Field Battery ; Bright, 34th Field Battery ; and Aldridge, 60th Field Battery ; have been appointed to the N, A, and B Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, respectively.

Major-General Rawlins, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on an Indian pension of £600 per annum and an extra annuity of £310 with effect of 19th March.

Colonel Spring, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire on an Indian pension of £600 per annum, and an extra annuity of £300, with effect from 1st February.

Major A. H. Turner has been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division.

Captain Burrard, No. 15 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 26th Field Battery, and Captain Burrard, 22 Company, Western Division, to 72nd Field Battery.

Lieutenant Grey, Divisional Adjutant, Gibraltar, has been transferred to the 43rd Field Battery ; and Lieutenant Woodcock, Divisional Adjutant, Ceylon, to the 60th Field Battery.

Second-Lieutenants Bond, No. 1 Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 29th Field Battery ; and Fitzgibbon, 3 Company Southern Division, to 34th Field Battery.

2nd-Lieutenant Blanford, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 1 Company Eastern Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duthy has been appointed to command the Mountain Batteries at Jutogh, *vice* Colonel De Lautour vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Downing has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery of Lucknow, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lake appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Army.

The following Officers receive promotion in the Forest Department :—Messrs. Bagshawe, R. Thompson, and Major C. Bingham.

Public Works Department.—Rai Sahib Rakhaldass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. H. Kainer has been appointed Examiner, Public Works Department.

Mr. A. Grant has been appointed Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. H. Savory has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Central Division.

The following reversions and promotions have been notified amongst the following Chief Superintending Engineers : Colonel Cumming, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshal, Messrs. Connan, Cloete, Oates, Preston, Nelson, Richard, Monk, Olling, Good, Major Selby, and Mr. Upcott.

It is notified that Honorary Commissioned Officers, holding ranks of Deputy Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissaries, shall be eligible for promotion to the Provincial Engineering Establishment, but on being promoted at their option they shall be placed below the rank of a Deputy Assistant Commissary, and will be required to resign the military rank, and permitted to count the departmental service for civil pension.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department—Captain Carleton, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, *vice* Major Rosseter, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Army.

16th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Widdicombe, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant Jacob, resigned.

The name of Captain Mead, 16th Bombay Infantry, is added to the list of Officers mentioned in Army Order, No. 242, as being permitted to attend the next course of garrison instruction, at Poona, commencing on the 28th May, 1894.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83·2

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

6 a.m.	82·7
10 a.m.	87·4
3 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	87·9

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 4.

THE apotheosis of living artists rather than dead saints has occupied Paris this week. The exhibitors at both the Salons of the Beaux Arts have had their varnishing days—their days of glorification or canonization, when the halo of public esteem was conferred on them by general acclamation, and from that time forth their works have been blessed—that is to say, in vulgar English, marketable.

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Like private viewing in England, varnishing is only a way of expressing the gathering together of the smart world—the rich, the famous, the clever, and the critical—to gossip. It is not canvassed, but reputations that receive the finishing touches on varnishing day—it is not the art displayed on the walls, but the art exhibited on the living models in the fashionable crowd that attracts most attention.

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Though it is early in the season, there were a great many striking costumes suggestive of the nearness of summer. Evidently the coming months will bring in elaborate trimmings of lace and embroidery and fantastic revivals of old-fashioned berthas and basques. The pretty little triple capes of light materials—lace and moire, or of black net covered with jet and sequin trimming—are again in evidence this year, and will continue to be worn until we make up our minds to return to the natural shape of the arm. Even the loose covert coat sleeve does not fit comfortably over balloon sleeves, unless of soft silk or Indian muslin.

***

Among the new materials nothing is prettier for the slightly-draped dressesi that are worn than the silk and the wool crepones which are made in artistic colours and trimmed with lace and ribbons. At the Salon, there were several charming frocks of this kind—the yokes of lace with a straight flounce of lace across the front of the bust. Some had deep lace also falling over the balloon sleeves and continued in a V shape to the waist at the back—a very becoming way of trimming the bodice and avoiding the necessity of wearing a cape or fichu.

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There were some very remarkable hats and bonnets. One young lady had a large drooping pale pink straw hat, trimmed with large bows and strings of yellow moire ribbon, and showing a lining under the brim of softly-puffed pink crepe. To match this quaint style of head-dress, the hair was drawn down at each side entirely covering the ears and gathered up at the back of the head in a soft knob or roll.

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Another charming hat which recalled the harvest time in the cornfields was of course sunburnt straw with a bow knot of broad pale pea green ribbon at the side, a rich deep crimson and purple fringed poppy lying flat across the front as if it had just been cut down by the sickle.

***

Tulle is a great feature in the new season's hats. Sometimes it is wreathed round the flat brim to make a soft back-ground for a trail of ivy or honeysuckle. Sometimes it is made in little rosettes or set in explosive-looking little tufts at each side of the hat or bonnet, while Tulle has also taken the place of the unbecoming black moire ribbon neckties which have quite lost popularity here. For this purpose it is usually made up in the same style of explosive-looking little tufts as on the hats, or it may be tied in a bow with stiffly standing out ends—the explosive or aggressive effect being essential to smartness.

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A softer decoration for the throat, which is also very fashionable, is a very full ruffle of white tulle with no visible ends. But only those who have slender necks should adopt this style. For the others, there is always the possibility of having the collar of the dress lace, edged or trimmed, or of having a crepe or lace cravat which falls softly.

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White Renaissance lace of a coarse style and striking pattern is also very much used over black moire silk for capes, revers, and parasol covers. The new arm shades are very dainty—too dainty except for ornament—for many of them are made with so much lace insertion that they could exclude neither wind or sunshine, and in a summer thunderstorm would be quite a mockery. But the new *en-tout-cas* are both pretty and serviceable. They are made in all colours of moire silk, of a reasonable size, and with charming handles enamelled to match the silk instead of the natural sticks which used to be fashionable. As a finish for the pale pink handle of a pale pink *en-tout-cas* I remarked a paraquet's head carved in ivory and tinted in pale pink and yellow, like the natural feathers of the bird.

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Another exhibition, in the opening of which the smart Parisian world took part this week, is of objects belonging or relating to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, and her time—the proceeds being devoted to works of benevolence by the promoters—the Countess Renes de Bearn, the Countess de Birons, and other aristocratic ladies and gentlemen. Besides small relics of all kinds which have been contributed by various collectors, the State has patronized the work by the loan of several pictures, pieces of furniture and tapestries, so that the exhibition is of exceptional interest.

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Among the personal souvenirs there is the baptismal robe of the little Louis XVII. ; the slipper made of black satin which Marie Antoinette lost on her way to the scaffold ; the Queen's watch ornamented with her monogram in diamonds ; locks of the hair of Louis XVI. Madame Elizabeth and the dauphin ; a handkerchief trimmed with Valenciennes lace belonging to Madame Elizabeth and given by her to Clery, the king's *valet de chambre*, some playthings of the dauphin's and a belt worn by the Queen, which by its marks shows that she had a very small waist.

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One of the books which belonged to the Queen or to the library of the little Trianon, bears traces of the most intense misery that human heart could suffer. It is the "Office de la Divine Providence," in which in the morning of her execution the Queen wrote in pencil these broken-hearted words : "*Ce 16 Octobre à 4 h, ½ du matin. Mon Dieu, ayez pitié de moi ! Mes yeux n'ont plus de l armes pour prier pour vous mes pauvres enfants ! Adieu !*"

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The various portraits of the Queen recall her existence so vividly that they give additional poignancy to the tragic story. Here she is at fifteen sitting before her harpsichord, and here again, year after year, until the brief sum of her life is ended suddenly and cruelly. Frivolous, and vain, and foolish, as she is described, one cannot but feel an overwhelming pity for this poor agonized heart, which has contributed one of the saddest pages to the world's history.

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A sadder history still because entirely undeserved—sadder also because it is so little felt, though it is well known is told in a series of pictures at the exhibition of the Champs de Mars by M. James Tissot. I had not intended to speak of the paintings, because with the crowd of gay spectators one can give them little serious thought. But these works of M. Tissot cannot be overlooked—they occupy a couple of rooms, and if one begins one must go on for the very fascination of the way he tells his story—though the subject is the old old one of our childhood, almost hackneyed in its familiarity—the life and death of Christ.

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M. Tissot begins with the young virgin, and shows us what she was like before her marriage—a girl full of girlish charm and grace, and though solemn-eyed and sad, not the prim unchildlike ideal of most painters. Then he shows us a real baby in the manger—all the surroundings being taken on the spot, so that the story is full of Eastern atmosphere and truth. The childhood and youth of Christ is realistically carried out—the painter's reverence not making him overlook the boyish humanity in trying to represent the divine. Then comes the commencement of the Divine mission—the various incidents of which with portraits of the disciples and of the prominent people in the bible story are given with wonderful imagination and vivacity. Here M. Tissot shows the mysterious stirring of the pool before the cripples entered it—there again, angelic shapes of fantastic unconventional design are taking part in the Saviour's trials in the desert.

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One of the strangest of the pictures is that in which Christ is taken by the devil to the topmost, pinnacle of the temple. The painter imagines them in the air, almost at the highest point—the lights of Jerusalem twinkling below in the distance, while through the demon-shape, which is transparent, loom the outlines of the pinnacle for which they are making. It is uncommonly weird and suggestive.

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But the realistic treatment which beautifies the early part of the story makes the latter end so intensely painful that it is hard to follow it. The scene of Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem are beautifully designed and even such trivial incidents as the borrowing of the foal are treated with charming feeling. It is this very quality that makes the end too harrowing. The humanity of Christ is ever present, and we who have some subtle way of consoling ourselves with an idea of the Divine support being stronger than the human suffering feel appalled at the facts as presented by M. Tissot.

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These paintings which are admirably carried out in water-colour, make a complete history of the life of Christ. They represent an amazing quantity of work—original thought, research, and imagination, and in general opinion are masterpieces of art as well as being a perfect recapitulation of the tragedy of the Cross.

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In addition to being fitted to the carriages running between Peshawar and Delhi, the Automatic brake is in use on the N.-W. Railway between Khanpore, Karachi, and Quetta, and will soon be in use on the short section of 350 miles between Lahore and Khanpur. It is not in use on the branches nor, as we stated the other day, on the Montgomery and Multan sections.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

ONCE more on carving. I am reminded that carving was, in the fourteenth century, performed by the knight's son, the young Squire :

Curteys he was, lowely and servisable,
And carf biforn his fader at the table.

When did the carving pass from the young squire to the lady of the House ? When the dinner passed out of the common Hall into the private rooms and became a meal *en famille*. Then the old ceremonious fashions were discarded, and the housewife, administrator and dispenser of all the good gifts, the lady hospitable, received the dishes from the servants and took upon herslf to give her guests and her children their food. This change took place in the early years of the sixteenth century, when the house ceased to be a fortress ; when my Lord went abroad with a greatly diminished following ; and when these were servants, not men-at-arms. The change is very well illustrated by the ruins of Berry Pomeroy, near Totnes. Here we have the mediæval castle standing in ruins, yet not so ruinous, but that we can still make out the disposition and purpose of the buildings. Within the walls stands a Tudor house, once large and comfortable ; it was burned out two hundred years ago, and only a shell remains. The house was built when the men-at-arms disappeared ; it was quite big enough for the serving men who took the place of their warriors. And in this house the lady began to carve.

Are you so unfortunate, dear reader, as, like me, to remember foreign travel of five-and-twenty years ago ? If not, let me call your attention to a great change in the mental attitude of the British traveller. He formerly came abroad to jaugh at the unfortunate foreigner. In these degenerate days he laughs no longer. He even envies the foreigner, especially the French variety, for many things which he would fain, if he could, transfer to his own island. I remember in Paris about that long time ago—it is more, really, only as one gets older one would fain drop a link or two in the chain of years—when I first listened to the observations of the British traveller on the native. He stood, with the British matron, superior at the door of the hotel and watched the crowed as it passed him. His face was kindly—benevolent—but contemptuous. He would that all Frenchmen could be even as he himself. Since that might not be, his natural superiority would not allow him to be other than contemptuous ; yet he was sorry for them. One word was always on his lips. When the active little soldier, all springs and alertness, swept swiftly past him, he smiled, thinking of the British pipeclay, and he said : "Typical !" When the old priest walked slowly along, he shook his head with sorrow and said : "Typical !" When he passed the cafe and saw the people drinking their inoffensive coloured stuff, he thought of British beer, and he said laughing : "Ha ! Ha ! How typical !" When the white-capped woman came along with her basket filled with the day's dinner, he said : "Truly typical." When the *bonne* passed, carrying the baby, he said : "Yes—Yes—Typical !" And when she was joined by the soldier, and they laughed, walked, and talked together, he shook his head, forgetful of Hyde Park, and said : "Typical ! This is Paris, I believe, all over. Their morals are deplorable. We did well, my dear, to leave Matilda at home." We laughed at the foreigner from our insular superiority. And it now seems wonderful and impossible. You cannot, perhaps, remember when Kingsley published his "Two Years Ago." To me, it seems not so many years ago. He laughed at the German soldier as a poor harmless creature. And that was only a year or two after Sadowa, which showed the German soldier as the finest military instrument in the whole world. Again, some of us remember how three Englishmen, named Brown, Jones, and Robinson, went through Germany and laughed at the ridiculous foreigner all the time ? And do we not—some of us, that is—remember how Albert Smith made the world laugh—in the most good-humoured manner possible—at the foreigner all the way from Calais to the top of Mont Blanc and back again. Well, we laugh no longer. That is so much lost—or gained.

This is the way of the family washing, as conducted at Blois. I make no apologies for entering upon details below the dignity of history. They first construct a machine or ship, closely following the lines of Noah's Ark. It is divided into two stories, of which the lower one is open, and the upper one is provided with jalousies. The lower story again is furnished with a row of narrow tables set at right angles, to the side of the Ark. And each table has a flat instrument, a brush, and a great lump of soap. There is also a woman belonging to each table—she dips the linen in the river as it flows past ; she rubs it with soap, and dips it again ; she beats it with her flat instrument, and dips it again ; she next scrubs it with her brush as if it was a doorstep. Then she dips it again. After this, if there is anything left of it, she hangs it up to dry in the upper story. And she talks all the time without stopping. It is calculated that a thing made of linen or cotton may expect, if it is strong, to survive, partially even the sixth washing in the Loire.

The guide books are singularly inadequate as regards the old town of Towers. In every street, especially the little narrow streets near the river, there are gabled houses, courtyards, tourelles, carved porches and arches, wooden carvings, timbered fronts, high roofs, everything that Dore loved to draw. Its narrow lanes carry one back to Rabelais, to Gringoire, to Villon, to the Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles. The blouses of the men are the same ; so are their sturdy figures and their frank, honest faces ; so are the caps, tied on with handkerchiefs, of the women ; so are the things sold in the market; so are the red wines that they still drink with so much joy. There are other ancient towns in France, but there are none so closely associated with her old literature, none which so constantly reminds one here of a passage in Rabelais ; here of a phrase in Montaigne ; here of a story in the Heptameron. Or, to come to a time later on, here was Balzac born—the house is in the Rue Nationale, now undergoing repairs ; all round is the country which he loves to describe, a smiling country, full of vineyards, orchards, gardens, cornfields, streams, and woods. You would do well, my reader, to come to Tours, say, in June or in September, before or after the great heats of summer, to make it a centre, and to go visit all the chateaux around. You should read, beforehand, the literature that I have mentioned above, but do not blame me if you find things of offence. 'Twas a time coarse and gross in speech. Perhaps, you had better not read much of it. And there is a capital book newly-published which gives you the historical associations of the district. It is by Mr. Theodore Andrea Cook ; and it is called "Old Touraine ;" and it is published by Messrs. Percival, Rivington and Co.

What is your first impulse, dear reader, when one begins to speak of Touraine ? What is your first prompting of speech ? There arises—confess it—the temptation to say, with a sigh : "Ah ! Sunny Land of Touraine !" You say so because poet, historian, novelist, traveller—they are all in a tale. The adjective is the commonplace, the inseparable. It is always the sunny land of Tours—or Touraine—or the Tourangeaux—or the Turones. Very well. It is not, however, sunny all the year round. Two years ago, towards the end of March, it was in a violent storm of snow and sleet that I drove out to see that poor old, dilapidated Plessis-les-Tours. This year we have had five days of sunny Touraine, and the e has not been one single glimpse of Monsieur le Soleil. It was in heavy rain that one wandered about the Courts of Loches ; under a grey sky one stood upon the terrace of Amboise ; in mist and dropping rain one walked across the bridge of Azay-le-Rideau ; under an umbrella one hunted for the house of Tristan l'Hermite and looked for Gringoire, the Ballad Monger, in the narrow streets of Tours. One does not grumble ; on the other hand, when one steps outside, umbrella in readiness, one laughs genially and says, because the commonplace always rises to the lips first : "Ah! The sunny land of fair Touraine !" In the same way there is a Frenchman *de mes amis* who comes often to London. Every morning on leaving his hotel he looks above and around—perhaps into the broad face of the sun, who threatens him with a stroke for his impudence and cries aloud with a shake of his shoulders : "Mon Dieu ! Mon Dieu ! Quel brouillard !" For in everything we are creatures of convention.

It is worth coming all the way to Tours only to see that most beautiful of country houses, the Chateau of Azay-le-Rideau. It was never a fortress ; yet, like so many houses of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century, it preserves a semblance of fortification. Its round tourelles rise from stone foundations lapped and covered by the river Indre ; a stone bridge crosses the river, commanded (all in make-believe) by the gate, which is provided with what looks (but is not) as if it might be a portcullis. The towers stand at the corners like gallant sentinels ; inside, this pretence is abandoned ; there is not even a *sales des gardes* ; tiled passages pass all round the house, from which we step into rooms which were formerly peopled by the Great, to use the last century word. The Great have left their portraits ; the walls are crowded with them. Here are the French Kings and Queens and Princesses and Dukes and Generals of the sifteenth century. Mary Queen of Scots is there, young and lovely, with her frail little husband ; here is Charles the Ninth, strongest of the brood, with eyes that want but one more touch of light to make them wild ; here is Henry III., at whose unlovely visage we shudder ; and here are the Guises and the Chatillons, the Admiral himself and his brother, the Cardinal, who lies buried in that brick tomb of Canterbury Cathedral. Their pictures hang by dozens in all the rooms ; it is a National Portrait Gallery ; the house is inhabited by a private gentleman, who freely permits the world to be conducted into his salon, his *salle a manger*, his library, his bedrooms, whether he is at home or not. Most Noble the Marquis de Biencourt, permit me to lay at your feet, in the name of all English travellers, our most sincere thanks.

It is the time of spring flowers. Despite a week of cloud and gloom, there has been sunshine already this year, and next week there will be more ; the country is covered with wood and underwood ; there are banks and streams and meadows ; there is every opportunity for the finest display possible of wild flowers. Balzac has led one to expect a very fine display. Well, it is not without satisfaction that one reports in favour of the West of England. There is one lane, for instance, that I know of and can see with my mind's eye. This lane leads from Alfoxton to "Kilve's delightful shore ;" it is at this moment, I know, all glorious with spring flowers of every kind. What has Touraine to show ? There are a few fine roses—not many ; a few cowslips—not many ; the cuckoo flower, or lady's smock, is abundant ; here is the white briony, here the greater celandine, here the crane's bill ; the hawthorn is in flower ; so is the yellow broom. The *giraflee* grows everywhere—on the old stone walls—in beds—in profusion. At Ambroise they call it the *ravenelle* ; beside it, on the bridge, flowers the valerian, or kiss-me-quick. The wild strawberry is in blossom. That is all which one can report at present. In the gardens there is an extraordinary wealth of wistaria (here flowering most luxuriantly), laburnum, lilac, white clematis, pink tamarisk, and the lovely *arbre Judas* ; for flowers there are wall-flowers, stocks, candytuft, peony, and deutzia ; somewhere, also, there are roses, but I have not yet seen any. And the swallows are back again, and the cuckoo may be heard.

Plessis-les-Tours, that is, not "Plessis the Towers," but "Plessis by Tours," has few admirers. All that is left of it—one wing—stands in a kitchen garden. A little cottage contains the gardener and his wife ; the latter acts as guide. The rooms are horribly spoiled ; each great room of state is divided by party walls into three or four ; the fine stone fireplaces are walled up ; the woodwork is new and common ; the floors are falling to pieces. Yet the fagade is fine, and with a little expenditure and taste the existing wing would make a very noble country-house. The guide is full of stories of Tristan l'Hermite, who, indeed, has become the Bogey of Touraine. She shows you a walled-up passage which, she says, is a *souterrain* to the house of Tristan in Tours. And in Tours itself, where there is a very fine house named after the Bogey, they repeat the legend of the *souterrain*. Also, they show you an iron hook at the top of the tower ; it is a hook evidently used to lift things by the help of a pulley, and so save the trouble of carrying them up the winding staircase. In the opinion of the guide it was the hook on which Bogey hung his prisoners. What makes it more blood-curdling is that there are long rusty nails sticking into the wall, "as many nails," says the guide, also a woman, "as there are men hanged"—a pleasing aid to memory which somehow escaped the observation of Gringoire. One can plainly see Tristan l'Hermite sitting in his courtyard in the cool of the evening, chin in hand, counting the nails and recalling the circumstances connected with each ; the details of the hanging especially, which interested him more than the cause, which, indeed, only concerned the King. Hark ! Footsteps ! He rises. Ho opens a heavy door ; it is the entrance of the *souterrain* ; they bring two more prisoners. Up with the rope. The gentlemen will be good enough to step up the stairs. And—bring them along !—two more nails.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

REGARDING the late Persian Consul-General, a correspondent writes :—The news of the untimely death of his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosain Khan, Persian Consul-General in India, spread rapidly in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and before 10 o'clock the residence of his Highness the Aga Khan, at Malabar Hill, where the Consul had been removed, was thronged by different sections of the Mahomedan community, and a few Parsee gentlemen, who came for the purpose of attending the funeral. After the usual religious ceremonies had been performed, the body of the deceased was placed in an air-tight coffin, the outside of which was covered with rich Persian shawls and flowers. At 4 p.m., the funeral *cortege* started from Malabar Hill, and marched on foot, by the Nepean Sea Road, to the Mogul Mosque at Babools Tank, *via* Grant Road and Bhendy Bazar. A number of servants carried trays filled with sweetmeats, fruits, and clothing for distribution to the poor, and there were five horses dressed with shawls and caparisoned with gold covers, and flags and punjas, which are carried only on the occasions of death of high personages. The chief mourners were Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, the son of H. E. the late Consul ; Prince Shikhmat Ali Khan, a relative of deceased ; the high-priest of the Persians in Bombay ; H. H. Aga Moochool Shah ; Aga Abdool Hoosein Sheerazee Ameen Thojar, who specially came down from Khandalla for the purpose of attending the funeral, &c. The chief mourners were followed in the procession by the principal Persian merchants of Bombay, a few Parsee gentlemen, and a large concourse of Mahomedans. Among the Parsees were, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Persian Vice-Consul, Bomonjee K. Patel, H. M. Narielwalla, Eduljee R. Reporter, &c., The procession was as imposing as it was solemn, as it passed on its way with the corpse-bearers singing and chanting certain prayers from the Koran. The arrangements made by the orders of Messrs. Vincent and Co., under whose supervision the procession moved, no public traffic was disturbed in any way, and the procession reached the mosque at 5-30 p.m. The body of the deceased was placed in a large hall of the mosque, and prayers were said by the moolas and those present. The coffin was removed to an out-house, where it will remain until the time of its despatch to Kerbella by the first steamer. The late Consul-General was born in Teheran in 1840. He was the son of the famous official of the Emperor Mahomed Shah of Persia, Mirza Mussood, who was sent on an important political mission, as an extraordinary Ambassador to St. Petersburg. His mother was the youngest daughter of the great Emperor Futeh Ally Shah. Mirza Hoosein Khan was educated at Kerbella, and was a good Persian scholar. He had studied Persian as well as the Turkish language in Teheran. His first appointment at the Court of Teheran was that of Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs. When about sixteen years of age, he paid a visit to Mecca on pilgrimage, and on his return from that place he went to Constantinople, where he remained for a year or two with the Persian Ambassador at that place as his assistant. He was appointed Consul in Egypt, before he could proceed to take charge of the post, his Sovereign, thinking him deserving of a higher honour, sent him to Trebizond as Consul-General for Persia in that country. He held this post with credit for seven years, during which time he not only rendered valuable services to his own Government, but made himself very popular by taking a keen interest in the advancement of the education of the people of Trebizond. He was once sent as a member of the especial Embassy to Berlin by the Persian Government, and in 1861 he travelled over Europe, visiting London, Paris, Italy, and Germany. While in Trebizond the Turkish Government bestowed on him the decoration of the Medzidi. He returned to Persia in 1886, visiting Meshed, and after a stay of a few months at Teheran, his Majesty the Shah appointed and sent him to India in January 1888, as his Consul-General, which post he held with honour up to the time of his death. During the few years H. E. Mirza Hoosein Khan lived in Bombay he won the affection and esteem of a large circle of people of all communities by his kindness and amiability ; his sad death will be felt as a loss by many. He leaves behind him a widow, three sons and four daughters, and a large circle of friends.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GOA.

A GOA correspondent writes to us :—All eyes are now directed to the Circle of Salsette, where an election of a deputy to the Portuguese Parliament will take place to-morrow (Sunday). After some hesitation the Government have put forward as a candidate Mr. Candido Correia. The Progressist party of Sal

o'clock. Napoleon used to quit the table, leaving the Empress and the other guests to continue their repast.

His breakfast, which he ate alone at half-past nine, never lasted more than eight minutes. It was served on a little round mahogany table, without a napkin.

Now let me contrast with this picture of Napoleon this other, after he had passed under subjection to Marie Louise.

He who has hitherto regulated his existence by his business, was now compelled to conciliate, sometimes even to sacrifice his business to the tastes, to the desires, sometimes even the caprices of his wife. His habit had been to lunch alone rapidly, at the corner of a table where business permitted him to think of nothing at all. Now, as least during the years 1810 and 1811, after which he liberated himself, there was a regular big breakfast at a fixed hour with his wife, a breakfast with one soup, then entrees, one roast, two sweets, four hors d'œuvre, and a complete dessert instead of the four little dishes with which up to then he had been content.

HORSEPLAY.

And now I complete the picture of Napoleon at this period by an extract which will show him, I will not say in a ridiculous light, but in a grotesque one. It is part of that curious mixture of greatness and levity, which makes him one of the most astounding amalgams of qualities in human history—that amalgam which prodnced for him the paradoxical epithet of Jupiter Scapin, to which I have already alluded.

Since his poverty-stricken youth, solitary and melancholy, there has remained with him—when chances of development arrived too late—a taste for hard games, noisy and active playfulness. This could not express itself at the right time, and the result is now seen. His forty-one years endeavour to accommodate themselves to the eighteen years of Marie Louise. He is more of a child than she is, with a species of passion for the amusements of a schoolboy. See him on horseback pursuing her in a gallop along the terraces of Saint Cloud. The horse bucks, the rider falls and gets up laughing and crying "Breakneck." See him playing a game of base-ball at Malmaison, kicking a football, or amusing himself with "Colin-maillard." Of the life of the cloister prepared for her, and which she has wholly accepted she only purposes one amendment—she wishes to ride horseback, a time-honoured custom for the princesses of Lorraine ever since they were freed from maternal tutelage. Marie Antoinette has done the same, and one may remember the similar remonstrance of Marie-Therese. Napoleon will not leave to anybody else the task of teaching her to manage a horse. It is he who places the Empress in the saddle, and, holding the horse by the bridle, runs alongside. When the learner has to some extent found her seat, each morning after breakfast he orders one of his horses to be made ready, jumps on its back without taking time to fasten his boots, and in the large courtyard where, every ten paces, a stableman is stationed on orderly duty to guard against every fall, he prances near his wife in silk stockings, amusing himself during the gallop with exciting cries, urging on the horses to make them stride out, falling himself more frequently than he wishes.

. . . Marie Louise, up to that time, had only one society trick of which she was proud, that was to be able to move her ear without stirring a muscle of her face. Poor trick! At present she plays at billiards, for which she has conceived a great liking, and provokes the Emperor, who makes such bad shots that—in order to show his superiority—he seeks lessons from one of his chamberlains.

And always, when she wishes to draw a profile of her husband, for which he poses himself to please her, as he would never do for any painter, when she sits at the piano and plays for him German sonatas which he likes a little, or when she shows him her needlework, the sash or belt which she has embroidered—as a matter of fact, her sewing mistress has done the most of it—he is then attentive, lifted with her, trying to enlighten her, to amuse her, his good Louise being, and by his middle-class "theeing" and 'thouing' astonishes his stiff-necked court, in which the husbands of the Faubourg Saint Germain take care not to use the second person singular to their wives.

DELICACY.

Another story from Metternich reveals another example of Napoleon's curious delicacy in remonstrating with his wife, as well as that morbid suspicion by which he was constantly haunted. Napoleon had appointed the Duchess of Montebello as her duenna. One day Napoleon hears that while walking in the park at St. Cloud, the Duchess has presented to the Empress one of her cousins. At once Napoleon sends Metternich to remonstrate. And this is how the account of Metternich goes on. Napoleon is speaking:—

"The Empress spoke to him, and was wrong in so doing; if she allows all sorts of young men to be presented to her, she will soon fall a prey to intriguers. Everyone in France has always a favour to ask. When the Empress will be besieged, and, without being able to do any good, will be exposed to a great many annoyances." I told Napoleon that I shared his views, but that I failed to understand his motives for taking me into his confidence. "It is," he replied, "because I want you to speak to the Empress." I expressed surprise that he did not speak to her himself. "The advice is good and wise," I added, "and the Empress has much too much sense not to see it." "I prefer," he broke in, "that you should undertake the commission. The Empress is young; she might think me disagreeable. You are her father's minister and the friend of her childhood, and what you say to her will make more impression, and less than anything that comes from me."

And now within three months of the marriage, Marie Louise gave signs that she was going to become a mother; and Napoleon is transported. At eight in the morning, on March 20, 1811, after a painful time of some danger, Marie Louise gave birth to the poor child who is known to history as the Duke of Reichstadt.

The child remained some minutes without giving a sign of life; Napoleon glanced at him, thought him dead, and occupied himself solely with the Empress. At last the child emitted a cry, and then the Emperor went and kissed his son. The crowd assembled in the Tuileries gardens awaited with anxiety the delivery of the Empress. A salute of twenty-one guns was to announce a girl, a hundred a son. At the twenty-second report, delirious joy spread among the people. Napoleon, standing behind a curtain at one of the windows of the Empress's room, enjoyed the spectacle of the general intoxication, and was profoundly moved by it. Large tears rolled down his cheeks of which he seemed to be unconscious, and in that state he came to kiss his son a second time.

NAPOLEON AS A FATHER.

Napoleon was an indulgent father. Here is a picture of the terrible man, whose existence was fatal to so many human beings, on which it is well for a few moments to dwell:—

"Entrance to his study," says Maneval, "was forbidden to everyone. He would not allow the nurse to come in, and used to beg Maria-Louisa to bring in her son herself; but the Empress was so little sure of her strength when she took him from the arms of the nurse, that the Emperor who stood waiting for her at the door, used to hasten to meet her, take the child in his arms, and carry him off, covering him with kisses. If he were at his writing-table, about to sign despatch of which each word had to be weighed, his son, lying on his knees, or pressed against his chest, did not leave him. Sometimes he would drive away the important thoughts that occupied his mind, and, lying down on the ground, would play with this darling son like another child, careful to discover what would amuse him, and to avoid anything that vexed him. His devotion to and patience with his boy were inexhaustible. The Emperor loved his son passionately; he took him in his arms every time he saw him, picked him up quickly from the ground, then put him down again, and picked him up again, laughing at the child's amusement. He teased him, carrying him in front of a looking-glass and making grimaces at him, at which the child laughed till he cried. At luncheon-time he would take him on his knee, and, dipping his finger in the sauce, smear his face with it."

MARIE LOUISE'S TREASON.

I must pass rapidly over the remainder of the story; it is not edifying. When Napoleon's misfortunes came Marie Louise reverted to her old allegiance, and became the dutiful daughter of her father—the loyal subject of Austria—once again. When Napoleon was defeated and had to fly to Elba, he hoped, or professed to hope, that his exile would be limited to the island of Elba, he said, "I may still be happy with my wife and my son." Whenever his letters from Elba received no answer he took alarm, and sent messengers, and wrote letter after letter to his absent wife. "I expect, he says in one, "the Empress at the end of August. I desire her to bring my son, and . . . I am surprised at not receiving any news of her." And when he left Elba to begin the gigantic but brief struggle of the Hundred Days, he appealed to the Emperor of Austria not to separate husband and wife—father and son.

"I am too well acquainted with the principles of your Majesty, I know too well what value you attach to family ties, not to feel a happy conviction that you will hasten, whatever may be the combinations of your Cabinet and your policy, to help me in pressing forward the moment of meeting between a wife and her husband, and a child with his father."

NEIPPERG.

Marie Louise had found another man who obtained over her an ascendancy which Napoleon never could attain. The intrigue, which ended in making Marie Louise the mistress of Count Neipperg, is obscure; but there is a general impression that Metternich and her own father were responsible for it. Neipperg was a professional lady-killer, was brave, agreeable, a musician, and apparently an amiable man at bottom. While Napoleon was at Elba, Marie Louise was at Aix-les-Baine, with Neipperg in her train. Later on, they took an excursion to Switzerland together, and before Napoleon died she had borne Neipperg at least one child.

The Powers had bestowed upon her the Duchy of Parma. Neipperg was her Prime Minister, and governed the kingdom well enough to give it prosperity and to make himself much beloved. She did not see much of her son by Napoleon—an unhappy and interesting boy, over whose early death sinister rumours have been secretly current ever since. I have no time to tell that poor lad's pathetic story. The scanty pictures we have of him leave a pleasant impression. He was always attached to the memory of his father; showed an early love for a soldier's life; and dreamed constantly of a great future. But his tiny life was brief—he died of consumption. The best epitaph on his career was his own. A cradle had been presented to him when he was a new-born baby by the Viennese; and it was restored to the Schatzzimmer, or Treasury, at Vienna; and the Treasury was not far from the Capuchin Church in Vienna, where the bodies of the Hapsburg families lie. This will explain the saying of the young Prince:—

"My cradle and my grave will be near to each other," said the Prince, when he was lying ill. "My birth and my death, that is my whole story."

IL SERENISSIMO.

The memory of Napoleon seems to have made little impression on Marie Louise. She declared afterwards that she had never loved him. Years after Napoleon's death, referring to her first marriage, she said, "I was sacrificed." When somebody asked her how she felt the change from the dignity of an empress to the poor status of a grand duchess, she exclaimed:

"Ah, my God, I am much happier here; and that period of my life only lives in my memory as a miserable dream.

She herself gave the best explanation of the kind of character which the training of a Court produces in its women.

"We princesses," she said, "are not brought up as other women, nor with the same family sentiments. We are always prepared for events which may transport us from our relatives and give us new and sometimes antagonistic interests. Look at my poor sister who went to live in Brazil—unhappy and far from all belonging to her."

It was, perhaps, this training that enabled her to so easily change her allegiance, to so calmly bear her transformations of fortune. Even the death of Napoleon seems to have made little impression on her.

According to a letter written by Count Neipperg to Prince Metternich, and quoted by M. Saint-Amand, she puts on mourning (but not widow's weeds), while the members of her household were ordered to wear it for three months. Two funeral services were celebrated in honour of the man who had once stood in the relation of husband to the Duchess of Parma, while a notice of his death was at the same time inserted in the *Gazette de Parme*. The astute and diplomatic Neipperg actually wrote to inform Prince Metternich that this insertion had appeared without any reference to the title of emperor or ex-emperor, or the names of Napoleon or Bonaparte, which he was pleased to remark were "inadmissible," and could only serve to wound the heart of her Majesty the duchess. It had therefore been arranged that the mighty conqueror, before whom princes all Europe had once trembled, would have a funeral service held in his honour under the style and title of Il Seronissimo! a conveniently vague term, which, according to Neipperg, might be indiscriminately applied to any degree of princely gradation.

Il Serenissimo! Perhaps the irony is even greater that his death gave his widow welcome relief, allowed her first to marry Neipperg and afterwards to descend after Neipperg's death, on Count Bombelles, a French officer in the Austrian service. To Bombelles she left the greater part of her fortune when she died in 1847 at the age of 56.—*Sun.*

THE HUMOURS OF REGISTRATION.

In the debate on Mr. Morley's Reform Bill on May 3rd the House of Commons enjoyed one of those now rare excursions of Mr. Healy which at one period constituted the most piquant relish in the Parliamentary dish. He agreed that the present Bill was not perfect—there was no means of providing a simple machinery for registration, he said, except by a Bill for manhood suffrage—but he gave the measure a general support.

In the City of Londonderry there was a close fight every year over the registration; and there were more registration appeals from that city last year than from the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales. (Laughter.) Every voter's career was most anxiously watched; and as it had been held in Ireland that a man who had been imprisoned for being drunk lost his right to vote, the charges of the police-courts were eagerly followed. (Laughter.) The composition of the bench, too, became a question of great nicety, because if the man charged with drunkenness were an Orangeman he was only fined, and if he were a Catholic he was sent to gaol. (Laughter.) There was an instance of a gentleman, a divinity student—(laughter)—being put upon the register for the city of Derry as occupying rooms of the annual value of £16 in his father's house, although he lived seven months out of the twelve in Belfast. During his absence in Belfast he kept his lodgings in his father's house, and while he lived in Belfast his board and lodging were paid by his father. (Laughter.) The Court of Appeal held that the decision should be affirmed, though some of them did not like the decision of the revising barrister. (Laughter.) That was the position of the lodger. Now as to the occupier. There was in the city of Derry a very large and prosperous warehouse occupied by a Mr. Pollock, who employed a very large number of assistants. Being a sound Conservative he naturally desired that as many of his assistants as possible should have votes, but in 1893 only one had the vote. In Derry, every man, woman, and child had been enfranchised—(laughter)—and Mr. Pollock had heard of a decision which said that if a man occupied a room it was to him as a dwelling-house. His assistants slept in a large dormitory, and therefore they were not entitled to a vote; but Mr. Pollock divided the room into two, and putting some of the assistants to sleep elsewhere, he got a vote for each department. (Laughter.) Last year he divided the room into four. (Laughter.) His vote could be got by putting up a wooden partition, by-and-by the question would have to be considered what the texture of the partition must be. If wood could have a vote, why not a curtain? (Laughter.) And if a room could be divided into four he could not see why people should not have swinging hammocks, as in a ship, and divide a room into twenty. (Laughter.)

The hon. member illustrated his argument as to how the Bill affected Ireland by stating that the county of Tyrone occupied an extraordinary position. It was the most blistered county in Ireland under the benefits of the Franchise laws. (Laughter.) According to the return supplied to the hon. member for South Antrim, it was found that in the county of Tyrone in 1891 there were not so fewer than 26,000 objections. (Laughter.) Every one of these objections bore a threepenny stamp, and the cost amounted to £350. Then both sides sent in bogus claims—(laughter)—and there could be no doubt that there was a considerable change in the register every year. A great deal could be said in favour of the double revision provided in the Bill in the abstract; but there were such things as human life, temper, and money: and the conclusion he had come to was that life was not long enough for operations as they were conducted in Tyrone and Ulster. (Laughter.)

Mr. Healy advised the Liberal party not to shirk the expense. The printing of the register was after all less costly than a Tory Government. (Laughter.)

If their had been a numerical basis at the time of the Union, said Mr. Healy, Ireland would have had 250 instead of 100 members. O'Connell time after time showed the under-representation of Ireland, and the answer of the great English statesmen of that day always was, "Oh, the case of Ireland rests upon a sacred treaty." It was a mean thing on the part of the party which had decimated Ireland with war, famine, and pestilence—(laughter)—to take advantage of their own wrong. In 1847 the population of Ireland was eight millions; in 1894, under the blessed *regime* of an enlightened administration, it had fallen to 4,500,000. Until 1886 one English party was as bad as another in this matter and the laws which they had passed had driven the people out of Ireland. Irishmen lived a long way from Westminster; and they did not wish to interfere in British affairs at all. They only desired to be left to manage their own squalid business in their own brutish way. (Laughter.) Of course they could never hope to attain the civilisation of the Englishman, or imitate the noble examples which this country afforded. (Laughter.) But there were geographical questions to be considered. It cost an Irish member a £5 note to get to the House, and it cost many an English member only a shilling for a cabfare.

COTTON MILLS IN EGYPT.

THE success which has attended the establishment of mills in the United States and other countries in the neighbourhood of cotton fields has suggested to capitalists the practicability of trying the experiment in Egypt of fabricating the native cotton to clothe the people of the country. A company is forming with English and local capital to establish at Cairo a factory of about 18,000 ring spindles, and 500 looms of the newest and most approved make, and if the venture prospers it is proposed to establish mills at Alexandria and other points. The Cairo factory will be under English management, and will be equal in many respects, it is promised, to the most modern and best equipped factories in England. An authorisation for the undertaking has been granted by the Egyptian Government, and assurances have been given that every encouragement will be afforded the new industry.

The demand for cotton cloth in Egypt is large and constantly increasing, while Cairo is a distributing point not only for Upper and Lower Egypt, but also for the supply of cotton goods to the adjacent countries. Egyptian cotton, both brown and white, is well known to be of excellent quality, and can be delivered in Cairo at a much lower price than in England; the rate of wages is also much lower. The Egyptian workmen are clever and easily taught, and the supply of suitable labour is ample.

In addition to the cost of freight and forwarding expenses on all goods coming into Egypt, from Europe, there is a duty of about 8 per cent, "ad valorem" payable on all imported goods. These charges will be saved on the home-made production, as well as the original 1 per cent. paid on the cotton when it was shipped from Egypt. This saving, coupled with the suitability of the climate and the abundance of good labour, furnishes evidence of the practicability of the undertaking.

The site of the proposed factory is in the immediate vicinity of the Nile, whence water for all purposes will be obtained, and the river can also be used for the conveyance of coal and cotton to the mill. A railway runs near the factory, and a branch line of rails can be extended into the grounds, thus giving direct communication with all the railways in the country.

With a population of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 people, in a climate where garments of wool are worn but a few months in the year, the project theoretically, says the American Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, has much to commend it; and with intelligent and prudent management this venture may be the precursor of a development which will make the people of Egypt independent of England for their fabrics, for Manchester's looms now supply more than 90 per cent. of the textiles coming into the country. The enterprise should render its projectors a fair measure of profit, and at the same time give the Egyptians the advantage of a saving in the cost of their clothing, and illustrate for the benefit of other nations whether Egypt offers a medium for the profitable employment of capital in cotton-working.—"Commerce."

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

PUBLIC attention on the Continent was largely occupied at the beginning of the week, last mail left, with speculations as to what form the May Day meetings of Anarchists and Socialists might take. There was no disturbance of the peace at any of the European capitals; and only from one or two smaller towns was any disorder reported. There is little else in the history of the week that requires special notice. No meeting of crowned heads has taken place, nor has anything been said about future meetings, except that Prince Henry of Prussia will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg to arrange the date and place of the interview between the Czar and the German Emperor.

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* intimates that there is some hope of a satisfactory solution of the question of the recognition of Prince Ferdinad being attained. The Sultan, the *Times* correspondent said in his telegram of April 20, will take the initiative in asking Europe to recognise the established state of things in Bulgaria. England, Austria, Germany and Italy being ready to give their adhesion to this scheme, France, we are assured, would certainly not object if the Czar were induced to forget his personal grievances and to accept assurances given by the Austrian Emperor. For the present attitude of France on the Bulgarian question is simply the consequence of that of Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is convinced that the above forecast of what may happen deserves serious attention. There is more solid ground for conjecture, however, in the undoubted signs of a reconciliation between the Porte and the Bulgarian Principality. The concessions made by the Porte were noted last week. A Reuter's telegram, dated Sophia April 27, said:—M. Stambouloff has sent a telegram to the Sultan informing his Majesty of the profound impression created in Bulgaria by the imperial irade according to the wishes of the princely Government regarding the Bulgarian schools in Macedonia. "The Prince, the Government, and the whole nation," M. Stambouloff says, "see in this magnanimous act a striking proof of your Majesty's paternal care for the good and progress of the Bulgarian people, who entertain towards your august person the deepest sentiments of attachment and fidelity."

Sureya Pasha, the Sultan's First Secretary, has sent the following reply on his Mejesty's behalf:—

The Sultan has received the telegram informing him of the pleasure caused to the Bulgarians by his irade relative to the Macedonian schools' question and the appointment of two bishops, together with the expression of the joy and gratitude of the Bulgarians for his decision, which proves his magnanimous desire to see his subjects develop and progress in well-being and good fortune. Our august master, desiring to see the Bulgarians in the path of fidelity and devotion, was touched by the sentiments of loyalty once again shown on this occasion, and has charged me to convey to you the expression of his great good will.

The Servian Government is also manifesting its gratitude in other ways. In compliance, a Reuter's telegram from Sophia says, with the request of the Central Committee of the Liberal Party, meetings were held by the Liberals throughout Bulgaria on April 30 and May 1, with the object of informing the people of the "magnanimous action" of the Sultan in regard to the Macedonian schools, and of obtaining an expression of the nation's thanks to his Majesty, as well as to Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, the Premier. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

It is reported from Sophia that Prince Ferdinand has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Savoff, Minister of War, and has signed the appointment of Colonel Radjo Petroff, Chief of the Staff as his successor.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, inquiries have been made at Vienna, on the part of the Russian Government, as to whether King Milan's presence in the Servian capital had not a covert political object. The reply promptly given was that there was no fear of this, and that as soon as the reconciliation of the royal pair had been effected, both would return together to Paris to continue that "Boulevard life."

On the other hand, it is reported in a Reuter's telegram, dated Belgrade, April 28, that King Alexander has issued a royal ukase annulling the measures taken by the former Regents and the Skuptschina against ex-King Milan, and has proclaimed himself unconstitutional. The ukase further restores to the King's parents their constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

Referring to the above the *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing on April 30, said:—There can be no doubt that the ukase is illegal, and constitutes an additional violation of the existing laws of the country, being the third *Coup d'Etat* of the young King since his accession. The object is plain, and is intended as a means of protection against newspaper attacks, as members of the royal house, and to pave the way for the appointment of King Milan as Commander-in-Chief or Chief Inspector of the Servian Army, with a regular salary. The ex-King is popular with the army, and the ex-Queen is even more so. She can now return when she likes, but it is doubtful whether she will pay more than an occasional visit to Belgrade if King Milan takes up his residence permanently in the Royal Konak.

The *Times* gives prominence to a report from Belgrade to the effect that King Alexander is about to appoint the ex-King Milan to the chief command of the army, and to intrust him with the Regency during a projected foreign tour.

EGYPT AND EGYPT.

A Reuter's telegram from Egypt, dated Cairo, May 1, stated that Nubar Pasha, the premier, had gone to Alexandria for the summer season. Boutros Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will remain in Cairo for some time longer, but Sir Elwin Palmer, Financial Adviser to the Khedive, and the other members of the Cabinet were to proceed to Alexandria in the course of the present week.

ITALY AND THE EGYPIAN QUESTION.

In the Italian Chamber on May 2, a Bill sanctioning the prolongation of the mixed tribunals in Egypt for another five years was agreed to, after a discussion, in the course of which Baron Blanc, the Foreign Minister, expressed the opinion that the interests of Great Britain and Italy in Egypt were common. A summary of the Minister's speech is given by Reuter. Baron Blanc said the Italian Government considered that by its participation in the reform of the Mixed Tribunals, as also by its representation on the Council of the Debt and other Egytian administrations, it was lending a helping hand to Egypt. Italy should, therefore, hold completely aloof from all combinations or conventions resulting from international rivalries. He did not consider that Italian interests were opposed in principle to the proposals which might emanate jointly from Cairo and London. He was even of opinion that the interests of Great Britain and Italy in Egypt were common interests, and in view of this he desired to further the cause of the autonomy of Egypt as far as was permitted by the convention at present in force.

FRANCE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* quotes from the *Gaulois* a paragraph which, though ridiculous enough, may possibly give rise to some amount of speculation on the other side of the Channel. The *Gaulois* reports that on the occasion of the Prince's last visit to Paris he alleged to have said to an intimate acquaintance. The Paris paper proceeds:—

"The Prince, we are told, ardently desires the establishment between England and France of a complete accord on all the questions which now divide them, and a community of views as to the direction of European politics. Might not England become a kind of buffer between France and Germany? In the Palace's opinion this new *rapprochement* would be calculated to secure definitively the peace of Europe, and might possibly bring about that reduction in the armaments which is unanimously desired by the peoples, and can only be effected when the strongest have set the example. We have no opinion to express as to this view. To our mind the best surety for the peace of Europe is the Czar Alexander, who really carries it in his hand. Nevertheless, it is pleasing to us to record that an illustrious Prince, whose sympathy with France is no secret, should endeavour, with that discretion for which he is conspicuous, to dispel the misunderstandings which exist between his country and our own. In fact at which we are justified in expressing our satisfaction."

In England, as the *Standard's* correspondent remarks, it is hardly necessary to say that the *Gaulois* must be the victim of "a romantic invention."

THE BULLET-PROOF COAT.

THE following account of the experiment made by a number of German officers on Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coat is given by the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent:—

The bullet-proof coat of Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, which so far has proved only an attractive feature of circus and other entertainments, has now entered upon a more important stage. The German military authorities are busying themselves in earnest with it, and it may after all lead to a revolution in the equipment of soldiers. Herr Dowe submitted his material to tests before an exclusively military assembly. In spite of the remarkable reputation the inventor's former experiments, military experts still entertained some doubts. They were especially inclined to believe that the cartridges which Herr Dowe used were not the same as those used in the German Army, but contained less powder and consequently gave a smaller velocity and less penetrative force. The Assembly, which included twenty officers of the War Ministry, General Staff, and the Artillery and Engineers, besides the President of the German Rifle Testing Committee, took all precaution to have a genuine test. Two non-commissioned officers of the Jager Battalion, at Colmar were ordered here with their own rifles. The cartridges that were used were brought in sealed packages. Herr Dowe was willing to offer himself as a target, but Colonel von Gosenit refused on the ground that a slight mistake might cause an accident. The bullet-proof stuff was placed against a block of oak on a table in such a way that it formed an obtuse angle with the table-top. It was desired to see whether the bullet stuck in the stuff or whether it would rebound at the same angle as that at which it struck. The sergeant's rifle was loaded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brinkmann, and the former then fired two shots at the centre of the object. The bullets stuck fast in the stuff. After this Sharpshooter Martin with his military rifle fired a shot, this rifle also being loaded by the lieutenant-colonel. Altogether fourteen shots were fired at a distance of only ten paces. They struck different shots, some close to the edge. The back of the stuff showed no signs of being pierced. The opinions exchanged among those present after the experiments were very favourable, and it is not improbable that the Emperor will witness a similar trial.

In its present condition Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coat is not practicable for the army, because it is too heavy, but the inventor hopes to be able to make it lighter. For the time being he recommends his invention as a covering for one side of the knapsack. According to present tactics in war, the soldiers scatter as much as possible from covered positions. Herr Dowe thinks that the knapsack coated with his stuff would serve as a very good protection for the soldier when firing whilst lying on the ground.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Re. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

IN this month's 'New Review' Mr. Spofforth gives us the concluding instalment of his interesting reminiscences of Anglo Australian cricket.

THE GREAT MATCH IN 1882.

The 'demon bowler' refers at some length to the famous 1882 match at the Oval, when Australia defeated England for the first time. Commencing the second innings with only 85 runs to get, the first three of England's wickets realized 49. At this point the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and A. P. Lucas were associated, and played so carefully that at one period twelve consecutive maidens were sent down:—

The bowlers finding it impossible to break through the batsmen's defence, it was decided to mis field a ball in order that the batsmen might change ends; and the stratagem worked, for Lyttleton was bowled at once. I shall never forget the excitement at this point; it beggars language. By slow degrees, amid infinite breathless eagerness, the wickets were got rid of, and at last England was beaten by seven runs. Much has been written of this match, and much unfairly. Some writers have attributted the English defeat to a lack of nerve on the part of C. T. Studd, which tempted Peate to hit, because, as he said, 'He couldn't trust Mr. Studd.' But it is untrue and unfair to say that a man who never had a ball in the second innings. If there was lack of nerve anywhere, the balance was on our side. Our men in the first innings were paralysed; and yet not one of the English bowlers was breaking an inch. Indeed Massie told me that he got out in the second innings trying to knock A. G. Steel off, because that bowler for the first time in the match, was begining to get a little work on. I firmly believe that I was the only bowler on the English side who managed to break the ball. Against plain bowling of this kind, it is absurd to say that our batting form was represented by a score of 63; the failure was altogether due to lack of nerve. On the other hand, throughout both the English innings, I was breaking back quite six inches, and towards the end of the second innings the ground badly broke up as much as a foot. In the match went towards the finish, it is indispute able that England might have won; but it is difficult to lay the blame on any one person. But unquestionably the moral effect of Lyttelton's play with Alfred Lyttelton more than with any one else. Not that he lost his nerve—his pluck was indomitable; not that he played incorrect cricket—his style was unimpeachable but simply and solely because he did play correctly, fatally correctly. It was a desperate case: the bowler at one end was as I have said, breaking a foot every ball, while Boyle was bowling with machine like precision. But Boyle never could command a break, and I firmly believe that, if Alfred Lyttelton had jumped out and hit Boyle, England would have won the match. Let me not be misunderstood Boyle never bowled better in his life; and, under ordinary circumstances, Alfred Lyttelton played the right game. But it was an extraordinary occasion, demanding extraordinary measures, and I believe that the game lay in Lyttelton hands had he adopted more daring tactics.

GIANTS OF ENGLISH CRICKET.

Speaking of the leading English cricketers with whom he has done battle, Mr. Spofforth says:—

In my opinion, there is only one W. G. Grace, and there will never be another. It is not only his stupendous capacity as a cricketer that stones up to one; there is his whole physique to be reckoned with. He seems different from all other cricketers—a king apart. I never see him in the field but I am reminded of my boyish days at school, when a schoolfellow used to play at the game and teach us the way. W. G. Grace is like a master among pupils; there may arise pupils hereafter who will be no less skilful with bat and ball, but they will never command the permanent and world-wide reputation of the man who first taught us to play. It is an unique position, and one which no true cricketer will grudge him. To-day we have Gunn, Sherewsbury, and A. E. Stoddart, each of them a notable example of the science of batting, and thought out the game in all its bearings; nor, indeed, is it easy to say which is greatest of the three. For myself, I am sure that, in the matter of science, Stoddart is unapproached. It is wonderful to watch him when he pulls, to notice the effect this stroke has, as he applies it, has upon the bowlers, waking them lose their length and their heads. W. W. Read could pull; but Stoddart has achieved perfection in the stroke.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

In comparing the English cricketers of to-day with those of Australia, Mr. Spofforth admits that the old country has a heavy advantage. The Australians have improved in batting, and have made immense progress in style; but, with the exception of C. T. B. Turner, there is not a good bowler in the whole of the colony. England, however, in Mr. Spofforth's opinion, must rouse herself if she wishes to retain her superiority in the field unchallenged:—

Of late years there have been signs that batting is on the wane in England, and the principal field of failure is the universities. The Cambridge eleven of 1878 and the Oxford team of 1884 could have played, I believe, any eighteen university players of the last few years; and, with the dual exception of P. J. Jackson and L. C. H. Palairet, not a single cricketer has been turned out recently worthy to take rank with the Lyttletons, the Steels, the Studds, A. P. Lucas, the Hon. Ivo Bligh, W. H. Patterson, and Mr. Brown. There are the gods now, as there were then; and Shrewsbury, Gunn, and A. E. Stoddart are doubtless as good as the best of the old regime; but the rank-and-file of first-class cricket has deteriorated; and, if the sons of English cricketers hope to maintain the reputation of their country upon the field, they will do well to take a lesson from the fathers, and to remember that the style, which may now be growing old-fashioned, has stood England in good stead in the past, and may well help her to fresh and greater victories in the future.

THE CHARM OF ST. PAUL'S.

IT has often been said, writes *Church Quarterly Review*, that the beauties of St. Paul's are due to Wren and its faults to his employers. It is no doubt true that he was forced to modify his original scheme to suit the taste of "the chapter and some others of the clergy," who thought his model "not enough of a cathedral fashion, to instance particularly, in that the Quire was designed circular." Accordingly he tried to rectify his plan so "as to reconcile the Gothick to a better form of Architecture," and lengthened the choir in a manner unknown in the other great Renaissance churches of Western Europe. This feature is, in our American critic's eye, the chief defect of the interior. Again, we know that according to Wren's design the interior was to be adorned with brilliant mosaics, whereas the dome was painted in dark, heavy tones, and all the rest left bare; and the western chapels, which mar the external effect, were only added by the Duke of York's command, and in spite of Wren's actual tears of protest. Some mistakes he certainly made, but whatever its faults may be, the church as a whole is singularly impressive. There can be no question as to the grand and harmonious proportion of the dome, while the west front always strikes us as distinctly superior to the facade of St. Peter's. Even Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who criticises its separate features severely, owns that, taken as a whole, St. Paul's "cannot fail to impress in the profoundest way both the eye and the imagination." "Seeing the dome of St. Paul's afar off or close at hand, lighted by the faint city sunshine, wrapped in banks of mist like a mountain's shoulder, or outlined against a midnight heaven, who can deny that, despite all the beauty of Gothic spires and towers, a dome is the noblest crown that a great aggregate of human homes can carry? In the measureless panorama of London what are the towers of Westminster, what would be the spire of Salisbury compared with its titanic bulk, so majestically eternal in expression, yet so buoyant, so airy, that when the clouds float past it we can fancy that it soars and settles like a living thing?"

We know how in our wanderings through the Eternal City, along the banks of Tiber and over the purple Campagna, the dome of Michelangelo seems to follow us wherever we go, arresting our gaze with a strange, mysterious fascination. Even so, as we go on our way up and down the streets of London, amidst the hurrying roar of men and the rush of the great city, the dome of St. Paul's seems to meet us at every turn, calming our soul, as it looms through fog and smoke, with the same deep sense of serene and changeless might. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, coming to England with the memories of foreign churches fresh in her mind, was struck, not unreasonably, with the coldness and barreness of our cathedral naves, the restrictions which hamper the visitor's steps at every turn, and the absence "even of facilities for occasional prayer." "Protestantism," she comes to the conclusion, "is not a very successful occupant of Catholic cathedrals." The reproach, it must be admitted, is not undeserved, although it is, we trust, no longer generally applicable. Some at least of our cathedrals are once more what they were in past ages—the home of the people's worship and the centre of religious life. Even the nave of Canterbury, which more than any other repelled her by its bare and chilly aspect, is once more used for worship, and no longer "abandoned to the sight-seer's undevoutness." And no one can be often in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's without being struck by the vast multitudes of men and women who enter its doors in the course of a single day. Thousands there are, we know, who have found hope and comfort within its walls—tired and lonely workers to whom the great cathedral has become a dear and blessed home.

The lustre of Dean Church and Canon Liddon's names has not yet passed away, while the beauty and perfection of the musical services at St. Paul's in late years have acquired a world-wide renown. Gounod, the great French composer, who died the other day, declared them to be the finest which he had ever heard. Within the last few weeks Alfred Stevens's noble memorial to the Duke of Wellington has been rescued from the dark corner where it remained during so many years hidden out of sight, and as long as he occupies the place for which it was originally intended, under the central arch of the nave. At the same time the decoration of the choir is advancing rapidly. Once more, we rejoice to think, St. Paul's bids fair to become what our cathedrals were in days of old—a centre and school of art. One of our foremost living artists is devoting the whole of his time and powers, to the execution of a superb scheme of mosaic decoration which will supply colour and brightness where it is most needed, and go far towards the fulfilment of Wren's original design. Under his guidance a whole band of English workmen are being trained to follow in the steps of the old Greek and Italian artists who adorned the vaults and walls of mediæval churches with these "paintings for eternity." No Englishman could desire a prouder task. They are working for their country and for posterity, for the people and for the people's God.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SPRING COSTUMES.

The skirt and coat, worn with blouse or waistcoat, are quite the distinctive style for spring costumes. Variety is introduced in the lapels and collar of the coat and the make of the blouse, but there is hardly any in the skirt, which is usually plain, rather full at the hem, tight-fitting on the hips, and finished with several rows of stitching. Elaborate braiding is lavished on some of the skirts and echoed on the coats; while occasionally the order of things is reversed and the jackets are very fully braided, with only a little introduced upon the dress. The revers are, in some instances, of a very pronounced kind, throwing the shoulders out of all proportion with the hips. The basques are very full, twice as much so as last year's. This is the principal point of difference, which tells at a glance whether one is thriftily eking out the wardrobe of a past season or attired in the orthodox garb of the present. The organisers of changes in fashions always manage, in the interests of trade, to originate some specially distinctive difference in this way in order to oblige those who have to dress up to date to invest in a new garment or else specially themselves dowdy and frumpish, this latter a terrible word in these lat